The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 46.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Georgia Sends Greeting to the Friends of Reform and Reconciliation.

She Elects a Liberal Governor by 50,000 Majority.

A Sweeping Condemnation of Bullock and Carpet-Baggers Generally.

Morton and Crew Importing Negroes Into Indiana.

Cameron's Latest Scheme to Retain Control in Pennsylvania.

Department Clerks to be Peremptorily Challenged in Ohio.

Miscellaneous Political News from All Quarters.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 2.—The elections throughout the State are progressing to-day. At 1 o'clock J. E. Bryant, Deputy Collector of the port, attempted to create a riot at the polls. On the Deputy Sheriff ordering him off, he resisted and attempted to draw a pistol, but was clubbed and imprisoned.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 2.—The election passed off quietly. Richmond County gives a Democratic majority of 800, being a gain on Bullock's election over 2,000. Returns come in slowly, and nothing official can be given until to-morrow. There is no doubt of the result, however, and the fact that Cameron's personal responsibility is the standard removes all apprehension. Six cents would be an immense sum to be raised on such responsibility, but it would not buy many votes floyd among the Blanton Duncanites.

For the sake of the Treasury and public peace it is to be hoped that the Administration have, in truth, readopted, as it is said they have, the system of checks and balances in force years ago, but neglected of late. Villains are generally the victims of their opportunities. No doubt Hodge, and Adams, and Rose, the nephew of Senator Sherman and the latest defaulter, were as honest men as the average, and would be so still if a reasonable accountability would have been guilty of the losses which have depleted the Treasury and furnished rich and political capital.

Whether or other, the New York Reformers have never succeeded in ousting Mayor Hall, although he first denied and then defended the Tammany thieving. He utterly lied his head at the time of the disclosures; his prominence had long since disappeared; and alternately bullied and propitiated the followers. Of late he has been on his good behavior, but his boast that he would be chosen Mayor again does not seem likely to be verified. Of the names mentioned to day as probable candidates, that of William Butler Duncan, a prominent banker, is the strongest.

The fall reports given to the country of every fresh phase of the New York Reform movement show a wide-spread appreciation of the fact that such corruption as has been unearthed there is to be found wherever party machinery is powerful, as is the truth, in Pennsylvania, for instance, the overwhelming power of the Republican party gave the opportunity for the plundering operations of the Cameron-Kemble-Scott-Thomson-Forney gang. The New York trials carefully watch the New York trials carefully. They may be called on to participate in something similar in Philadelphia.

Doubtless President Grant sincerely believes it would be a good thing for Congress to appropriate a sum sufficient to support a delegation of American workingmen at Vienna, while they study the industrial arts of Europe, in the exhibition next May. If the President's proposal were adopted, the delegation of workingmen would contain a large percentage of Congressional and Presidential relatives, an unconscionable amount of money would be spent on their trip, and Congress would waste a million or more in printing an unwieldy report which nobody would read. If President Grant and his successor will rule the country aright, we need not send our workingmen to Europe; the flower of its labor will come to us.

An Ohio Democrat was always a rabid and unreasonable creature, given to all sorts of interference with the gentle sport of your Regular Republican, and, true to that character the Ohio Democratic State Executive Committee have just issued directions intended to interfere with the Republican election clerks, based on existing laws, even in Washington and once at their homes. When we consider the Presidential solicitude with which the Civil Service has been regarded and brought to that high drill which alone renders possible such duplicate electionsrivilegias as those of the Departmental clerks in Ohio, and the New York Custom House clerks in Philadelphia, we cannot but admire the action of the Ohio State Committee. Do they not know a Reform when they see it?

Another outbreak in our Latin brand seems our daily Englishman with his jubilant congratulations on the result of the Geneva Arbitration. An occasional Cookburn or Redeshale is providentially thrown in to relieve what might otherwise become a monotony. Yesterday it was George Jessel, Solicitor General, who made his few remarks on this popular theme. There is more in this general satisfaction than meets the careless eye. Three million pounds is quite enough price for this English Government to pay to allay the faintest prospect of trouble abroad when there anybody to make trouble within so many thousand Englishmen to whom the succulent joints of the Roast Beef of Old England are dear.

When the New York *Evening Post*, the other day, in casting the Presidential horoscope, dismissed the Georgia election as of no consequence, it made a mistake. That a State which gave Bullock, in 1868, 8,000 majority, should yesterday have given the Liberal candidate for Governor 50,000 majority, may well please the *Post* very much, but it is of considerable consequence, both to the victor and vanquished. It means, for one thing, that the twelve Electoral votes which the recent elections of Maine and Vermont indicate will be given to Grant, will be balanced by the eleven Electoral votes of Georgia to be cast for Greeley. This magnificent majority means, too, that Georgia, instead of North Carolina, will lead the Southern States in November. Governor Bullock, who preceded the present Governor, was a carpet-bagger, and for Georgia's good and his own ran away, and, as these figures show, his party have caught the stampede.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, understands finance, if anybody does, and Mr. Greeley has received no indorsement since his nomination that will so promote the chances of his election as Mr. Stewart's emphatic statement, that no fears need be entertained of any financial difficulty from its election. Mr. Greeley did a good deal in his remarks before the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce to commend himself to the business men of the country, who found him alive to the evils of the policy which, as Mr. Stewart says, leaves every merchant at the mercy of gold-gamblers, and yet master of neither gold nor greenback. Mr. Greeley has the indirect indorsement of the President.

The Chicago produce markets were quite active yesterday, but weak, and prices were materially lower. Provisions were dull. Mess pork was nominal at $14.25@14.50 cash, and $15.50 seller December. Lard was nominally $8.25@8.50, with some holders asking 9. Highwines were quiet and firm at 85c per gallon for tax-paid packages. Lake freights were low and active, but 1 4c higher—closing at the for corn and 10c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was steady and unchanged. Wheat was moderately active, but 3c lower. No. 2 closing at 94@94 1-2c cash, and $1.04@1.04 1-2c seller October. Corn was in good demand at 1c higher. No. 2 closing at 34 1-2@34 3-4c, and do seller October at 34 3-4@35c. Oats were active and weak at 1-4@1-2c decline, closing at 27 1-2@27 3-4c for No. 2, and 27 1-4@27 1-2c for white No. 2. Rye was firm at 56c. Barley active, but 1@2c lower. No. 2 closing at 1.00@1.01 cash, and 61 1-2@62c seller October. There was a fair demand for hogs at 50 to decline, closing weak at 4.00@5.00 for inferior to extra. Cattle continue inactive and weak. Sheep were unchanged.

A Ridge-rocked Sailor Sixty Hours in the Water.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 3.—A sailor named Jas. Sullivan, of the crew of the steamer, sighted a barrel on the surface of Erie, about sixty miles from the city to-day by the ship Paragon. The Rapid City was sent out from Erie to the aid of Friday and the lost. Low had been in the water sixty hours when found.

FOREIGN.

Full Account of the Loss of the America in the Harbor of Yokohama.

Sixty Persons Sink with the Vessel.

Eleven Persons Killed by a Railroad Accident in England.

Maximilian, Mexico, Captured by the Revolutionists.

Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 2.—The steamer China arrived at 9 o'clock this morning. She left Hong Kong August 31, and Yokahoma September 1. Among the passengers were twenty-nine of the officers and crew of the America.

Early on Saturday morning, the 26th of August, the America arrived at Yokahoma, and during the day landed all her passengers. The cargo for that port was transferred to the Chunshal steamer Sequane, and what was left for North China re, mained on board, with the officers, 2d crew, two or three Chinese passengers, the mails, and 176 Chinese, going to Hong Kong. At 12 o'clock at night the fire was discovered. It burned until the afternoon of Sunday, when she was towed out of the way of the shipping and sunk. Three Americans and fifty-six Chinese, besides many Japanese, lost their lives. Money was $100,000 in treasure and light freight on board. The ship had been coaling all day, and at 10 o'clock she was reported all safe. The officers retired a little before 11. The stewardess smelt something burning, and ensign was discovered issuing from the freight deck, below the ladies' saloon, and an alarm was sounded. Captain Deane was first in the saloon with the hose, but was driven back by the smoke. With a sudden, furious roar, the flames burst forth, deciding the fate of the ship in a few minutes. Great confusion, fear, anger and attention was turned to saving the passengers. The Chinamen crowded, and the ladies were with great difficulty got into the boats. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to sink the burning ship by shot from the war vessels.

The court of inquiry convened August 31. Consul Shepard presiding, assisted by Minister De Long and Capt. Cooper, U. S. N. Flotilla. After hearing evidence it was found that the fire originated in the after cabin, and spread rapidly. Praise is justly due to the officers and crew for their energy and perseverance. They are convinced that the fire was the result of incendiarism and not of accident. The indictment may have been adequately considered by Consul Shepard and the officers, or the fact that the Chinese passengers were supplied with large sums of money, is not explained. The Japan Herald of August 31 says that Mori, the Japanese Minister, explains the present readiness of movement in Japan by the fact that the Mikado has taken the reins of government out of the hands of the Shogun, who has to obtained a virtual control of affairs. The Mikado is now a strong guard at the Custom House and will be relied on by the Government. The Consul for the Hodge defalcation, with others of like character, made the apparent the defects of the old system.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Major Wm. G. Marrill, in charge of the Ohio River improvements, has just submitted his annual report to the Engineers' Department, which contains many suggestions relative to the Western rivers generally. It will be printed, and those interested can procure copies. It appears that the suggestions embodied with regard to improvements on the Ohio. The report states that the contracts outstanding at the commencement of the fiscal year have all been completed, except the dredging of Marrimon's bar. The contracts that have been completed for the year for the Ohio at Cherry Creek, the dam dyke at the upper First Island, the dam at Marrietta Isle, the dykes at Medara, and the contracts for removing obstructions out of the Ohio, River above the falls and below them. Besides these a very necessary dyke has been partly constructed at Gipsy Horn Bar, and 5,000 rocks and large boulders have been removed from Rossetta and Lowery's. New contracts have been made during the past fiscal year. These for the year just closed were reported in the last annual report, and those for the coming year have not yet been made. Careful detailed surveys and maps have been made during the past year of the bars of Hicksville, White's and the Trap, Bacter and Raccoon Bassin, Line Island, Upper Twin, Isle, Charleston, Augusta, Lang, Barmenese, Rising Sun, Gunpowder, Warsaw, Craig's and Gregory Flats, all of which are above Louisville, and at Brunswille, and the Cumberland down below Louisville. Further surveys will be made during the coming low water season. A plan is in course of demand the construction of a small steamer and inspection steamer, and also of a light draught open boat especially adapted to the Ohio River. The small steamer recently under contract, at Pittsburgh belonging to the Ohio River Improvement was wrecked during the break up of the ice last winter. He also again urges the necessity of a system of beacon lights and buoys for the Western rivers, and of the passage of the general Bridge law, now before Congress, which was drawn up by the Board of Engineers on the Ohio River bridge. He also calls attention to the need of a general law regulating the bridging of all navigable rivers, whether wholly within a State or not. The financial state as to the Ohio River is as follows: Amount on hand July 1, 1870, $16,649; allotted for surveys, $300; received from sales, $1,915; amount expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, $17,649; appropriated, June 10, 1872, $200,578; amount repaired for the fiscal year 1873, $72,200. In relation to the canal at Watseka Isle, harbor of Evansville, Ind., Cumberland Dam, and the surveys at the head waters of the Monongahela and Licking Rivers, as a harbor of refuge, the reports makes many suggestions. In speaking of the water gauges of the Mississippi and its tributaries, the report says:

"These gauges have all been established, and the system is in good order and gives general satisfaction. Its continuance will secure an invaluable record of the conditions of the Mississippi and its tributaries."

The report gives in detail Major Merrill's method of constructing these gauges, and their localities.

Mr. W. H. Moore, Chief Clerk of th Auditor's Office, and Mr. E. B. Curtis, Chief Clerk of the Second Comptroller's Office, left for San Francisco, Cal., yesterday, to make arrangements for paying the accounts of 10,000 Central laborers, workmen and mechanics, who were employed between June 30, 1869 and May 10, 1869, at the Navy-Yard there. It is not stated when the payments will be made, or how much Uncle Sam will advance for the arrears of whatever the above law.

(To the Associated Press.)

MORE TROUBLE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The delegation of Indian Chiefs under the charge of Commissioner Alvord, arrived here this afternoon, from St. Louis, for the purpose of holding a council with the Government authorities, which will take place in a few days.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Captain Ericsson and Bateau, commanding the German ships-of-war Gazelle and Vineta, were at the Treasury Department, to-day, and visited the Secretary and Assistant Secretary.

THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH CLAIMS COMMISSION

Has adjourned in the absence of Judge Fox, it transacted no business, except closing papers in cases of several claimants, and ordered all papers, documents, etc., to be delivered to the Secretary. Judge Fox has been subsequently arrived, his detention being in consequence of his having missed the railroad connections.

SIX MURDER CASES.

There was a remarkable scene in the Criminal Court to-day, six men being severally arraigned, charged with murder.

COUNSEL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized T. Henry Hartman, Vice Consul of Denmark, for Ohio.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

In the course of a long conversation yesterday with a reporter, Mr. Jay Cooke, Jr., who has just returned to the country from Universal Exposition, expressed the opinion that the display of American art and industry might be found in competition with products of European skill, even if the Government had been framed the exhibition, as in other countries. He also declared his intention of urging on the forthcoming session to Congress for sufficient appropriation to send a delegation of practical mechanics to Vienna, under direction of a United States Commissioner, for the purpose of reporting upon the progress of the arts and sciences. Judge Fox, the Commissioner to the Exposition, the delegates to be selected by the various branches of industry to be represented, and nominated to the Government for approval.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Jerome Park Races.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—At Jerome Park, to-day, the race Manhattan handicap, mile heats, two in three, and a quarter, was won by Fanchon, beating Tubman and Monarchist. Time, 2:12 — 2:12 1-2.

Stewart Cup, Jerome stakes, three year-olds, two miles, was won by Joe Daniels, and mate second. Time, 3:39 1-2.

Nursery stakes, two-year-olds, one mile, was won Wildidle. Time, 1:46?

Fourth race, private sweepstakes, four miles, was a walk over for Elsie.

The fifth race, three quarters mile, was won easily by Barry Bostwick in 1:17. Stake second.

The Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 2.—At the Nashville races held to-day, the first race, Merchant's Exchange purse, $300, was won by Lizzie Hall. Time, 1:17. In forfeit 2d, the Merchant's Exchange adds $400; second horse to have $100.

Lizzie Hall	1	1	1
Evelina Mabry	2	2	2
Warrenton	3	3	3
Lady McKinney	4	4	dr
Flush	5	5	dr
Mollie	6	6	4

Time, 1:46 — 1:46 — 1:46

Second race, Association purse, $500, two mile heats.

Fish	1	1
Lee Gee	2	2
Hettie Lee	3	3
Blackbird	4	4

Time, 3:46 — 3:46

Third race, Associate purse, quarter mile dash.

Village Blacksmith	1
Gilt Edge	2
Barry, Williams	3

Time, 47

Races at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—In the second day's racing, for Racing Cooper Bonnet took the first and fifth heats; Harry Bassett and Dan Voorhees divided the rest.

Time—2:39, 2:34 1-2, 2:37, 2:37 1-2.

In the 2:22 Red Cloud took the first and second heats; Gay Boy won the third and fourth.

Time—2:26, 2:24, 2:24, 2:24.

Both of the above races will be continued to-morrow.

Railroad Election.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 1.—The stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company, at a meeting held to-day, elected the following Directors for the ensuing year: Henry Daniel Dewey, Albert B. Boyle, Henry H. Boyle, Edward F. Clark, Augustus Schell, George Opdyke, Wilbur Currie, Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, James D. Fish, Russell Sage, Thomas T. Eckert, Ko-Fox. Out of 4 Chief Engineer.

INSURANCE.

THE London Assurance Corporation LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER FIRE 1720

Total Funds, $13,294,425, (GOLD.) Fraser, Hare & Lockwood, Managers, 54 Wall-st, New York.

Fire assets, $5,064,900 (GOLD.) 320 Walnut-st, Philadelphia.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

J. P. GIRAUD — Pres. of Traders & Thompson, New York.
CHAS. H. RUSS, Pres. of Nat'l Bk. of Com., New York.
GORDON NORRIE, of J. Norrie, Johnston & Co., New York.
HOWARD POTTER, of Brown Brothers, New York.
GOULD N. KENNARD, of Dennison & Co., New York.

Chicago Office, 3 & 4 Bryant Block.
GEO. C. CLARKE, Agent.

☞ Active local agents wanted. Liberal terms. Stocks, Dwellings and their Contents, and all other desirable property.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

THE SINGER MANF'G. CO.

Will occupy the building at their old stand, 111 STATE-ST., on 9th October.

F. HORN, Bootmaker,

REMOVED TO

846 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

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Three-story and basement marble-front house, elegantly furnished. Rent, $300 per month. Possession given immediately. Call at 679 Michigan-av.

TO RENT.

Stores also for rent in the Arcade Building on Monroe-st., entering back to the Central Music Hall building, on Lake-st. Apply to

MARRIED.

JOHNSTON—ROBINSON—On Tuesday, Oct. 2, at the residence of C. J. Mather, Esq., by the Rev. Charles Parkes, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Hollister, Mr. James Johnston to Miss C. D. Robinson, both of Chicago. No cards.

WESTERN—CURTIS—In this city, Oct. 1, at the residence of R. K. Sherwood, by the Rev. Daniel Read, Mr. Charles P. Whitney, of Des Moines, Iowa, to Miss Sarah E. Curtis, of Bridgeport, Conn. No cards.

Bridgeport, Conn., and Des Moines, Iowa, papers copy.

DIED.

HOWELL—David Howell, aged 64, at his residence, No. 37 East Van Buren-st., on Sept. 30.

The funeral to-day at 2 o'clock, by cars to Calvary.

BARKER—In this city, Oct. 2, 1872, William Barker, eldest son of E. H. and Rhoda M. Barker, aged 19 years, 10 months, and 11 days.

Funeral from the residence of Orson Gross, Esq., 46 Oregon-street, Wrisley, the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge Perfection, A. A. S. R., 33d Masons, this (Thursday) evening, Oct. 3, at Hall of Siloam Lodge, corner Twenty-third-st. and Prairie-av. By order of T. F. H., M. D. FOSTER, Grand Secty.

I. O. O. F.

The representatives to the Grand Lodge Meeting in Rock Island, and all members of Siloam Lodge, the 13th ult., on Monday night, are requested to meet this evening, at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Hall, 2nd Milwaukee-av. P. T. HABERMANN.

FINANCIAL.

E. R. HORD & CO.,

REAL ESTATE

AND

LOANS,

Room 2, 89 South Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Loans Negotiated.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,

BANKER,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and sells Stocks, Bonds and Gold. Receives money on deposit and transacts a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

D. H. BURNHAM, 79 South Canal-st.

Commercial Insurance Co.

We will pay 1 per cent for a limited number of per ices in this Company this week only.

BRUFELDT & BALL, 23 W. Madison-st.

NOTICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

I will buy a few more adjusted claims against the Lorillard Insurance Company,

Of New York, if presented soon. Call or address W. E. S. THOMBRIDGE, 17 Exchange Building, Clark and Washington sts. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

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Work Boxes,
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Geo. H. Walker,

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS,

Valises, Satchels, &c.

Has removed Salesrooms to the "Rural District" at

174 & 177 East Madison-st.,

(between LaSalle and Wells-sts.)

FACTORY and SALESROOM

STILL AT

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INSURANCE.

THE

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Cheapest to Buy, Best to Use, Easiest to Sell,

And never fail to give entire satisfaction.

Having a Full Stock of COOKING and HEATING

STOVES,

For the use of both Wood and Coal,

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ESPECIALLY ADAPTED

TO THE WANTS OF THE

Western People,

We are prepared to fill orders promptly, at prices that will be satisfactory to the Trade. Our stock, and assortment of STAMPED, JAPANNED, and FRENCH WARE, and TINNERS' Stock, is one of the largest in the West, and we GUARANTEE OUR PRICES as low as the same class of goods can be purchased anywhere. New Price Lists now ready. Address

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Double Heater Oven, Warming Closet, Duplex Broiler, Patent Elevated Flues, Direct Draft, Perfect Ventilation, Brick Cast Bottom, Portable Ranges, Hotel Ranges, Parlor Stoves, Furnaces, Etc. Prices Reduced. Pamphlet Free. Send for Circular.

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BRANCH HOUSE—New York. Larmuiel and Range, 27 FOR SALE BY FULLER, WARREN & CO., 51 and 53 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

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THE FINEST

Cylinder Desks

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N. B.—A full line of Office Desks constantly on hand.

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FINE OFFICE FURNITURE,

Counters, Partitions,

RAILS, CYLINDER DESKS, &c.

FACTORY,

507 to 513 Kinzie-st., cor. Reuben.

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FURNITURE,

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

253 to 259 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Stratton Building, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for cottage furniture.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

FLAGS,

BANNERS, BADGES,

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GEO. F. FOSTER,

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FAIRBANKS'

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BELL METAL

For sale in nuggets, weighing half pound and upward.

H. S. EVERHART & CO.,

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HAIR AND CLOTH BRUSHES.

A splendid assortment of Hair and Cloth Brushes at very low prices.

Wholesale and Retail—Very Cheap.

CENTS, LUMBARD & CO.,

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COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a Grain and Provision business, under the firm name of

DWIGHT & GILLETTE.

DWIGHT & GILLETTE, (Formerly A. Dwight & Co.)
C. GILLETTE, Formerly of A. E. Kent & Co.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1, 1872.

MAD. EUGENIE DE BOOM-RICE

Will resume lessons Monday, Oct. 7. Apply at LYON & HEALY'S.

40 DROPS OF CONSTELLATION WATER

Will cure a day sore throat.
Will cure a sore throat in 24 hours.
Will cure a bad cold in the kidneys.
Will cure a cold in the bladder.
Will cure a cold in the head.
Will cure a cold in the chest.
Will cure a cold in the lungs.
Will cure a cold in the stomach.
Will cure a cold in the bowels.
Will cure a cold in the blood.
Will cure a cold in the system.

Prepared by Dr. Tyrrell, Brick Cast Dispensary, Chicago. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Pamphlet Free. Prepared Only at Tyrrell's Drug Store, 1 Tremont House, Chicago.

Revenue Stamps

Delivered by P. F. O. W. FERRY, Real Estate and Loan Agent, Bryant Block, for Lakes, et al.

Arnold's & French Ink

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s.

OLD

NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE AT

Tribune Office,

16 South Canal-st.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Liberal Senatorial Convention Held in Six Districts Yesterday.

A Fine Array of Candidates for the Senate and House.

The Liberal County Convention to Be Held on Monday Next.

Enthusiastic Meetings Last Evening in the Eleventh and Eighteenth Wards.

Senatorial Conventions.

The Liberal Senatorial Conventions were held yesterday in the six districts embraced in the city, and candidates nominated for the Senate and House. Full particulars are given below. The nominations in the Sixth District will be made when the County Convention is held.

First District.

The Liberal Republican and Democratic delegates of the First Senatorial District, composing the First, Second, Tenth and Eleventh Wards, met at Liberal headquarters yesterday.

On motion of General Hotchkiss, both Conventions resolved to act as one body.

Alderman Henry Sweet was called to the Chair, and P. McHugh and Stephen F. Brown were elected Secretaries.

James W. Sheahan was unanimously nominated as Senator.

Otto Mentzelchlecker and Henry Sweet were nominated for Representatives.

The following were appointed a Senatorial Committee: Carsten Bloome, D. H. Flaherty, C. M. Swain, Phillip Koehler, R. E. Hoyt, Dr. M. S. Hahn, Martin Scully, Dr. Harcourt.

Second District.

At noon, yesterday, the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Second District met at the South Side Headquarters, 434 Wabash avenue, to nominate their candidates for the Senate and Legislature. Of the

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN

meeting, Mr. James McKindley was chosen Chairman, and T. F. Brown, Secretary.

Mr. Monroe moved that the list of delegates published in THE TRIBUNE be taken as the roll of the meeting. Carried.

It was moved that a Committee of five be appointed to confer with the Democrats, who were in session in the room adjoining.

Adopted.

Messrs. C. A. Haviland, M. C. Henderson, F. D. Van Wyck, Martin Thatcher, General R. W. Smith, and Nelson Monroe were chosen as such Committee.

General Smith reported from the Committee, that the Democrats should have the two Representatives, and the Liberal Republicans the Senator, and suggested the following names for Senator: James Wadsworth, and Egbert Jameson, and Frank T. Sherman for Representative.

The report was unanimously adopted.

DEMOCRATIC.

The Democratic Convention organized by electing J. H. McAvoy Chairman, and Paul H. Dennis, Secretary.

A Committee was appointed to confer with the Liberal Republicans, consisting of the following gentlemen: J. B. Taylor, N. B. Boyden, B. C. Baxham, M. B. Clough, Thos. Gahan, and A. D. Waldron.

A Committee was appointed to inform the Liberals that the Democrats were ready for conference. [illegible]

A Senatorial Central Committee, composed of the following gentlemen, was appointed: [illegible]

Messrs. Wadsworth, Graham, and Baxham were appointed a Committee to inform the nominees for the Legislature of the action of the Convention.

Three rousing cheers for Greeley and Brown, and the Convention adjourned.

Third District.

The Liberal Republican and Democratic Conventions of the Third Senatorial District, consisting of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards, met yesterday noon, at Arbeiter Hall, corner of Twelfth and Waller streets, for the purpose of nominating candidates for one Senator and three Representatives.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

The Liberal Republican Convention was called to order by Mr. Timothy O'Sullivan, who nominated Mr. McAlpine as Chairman. On motion of Alderman Bailey, Timothy O'Sullivan was elected Secretary.

On motion the following Conference Committee was appointed: M. B. Bailey, W. M. Graham, and Constantine Kann.

The following Committee to confer with the Democrats was appointed: M. B. Bailey, [illegible]

The Convention then adjourned to meet with the Democrats.

DEMOCRATIC.

The Democratic Convention was called to order by Mr. Lawrence O'Brien, who nominated Mr. Thomas Clancy as Chairman.

Mr. Clancy, being unanimously elected, said he hoped that harmony and wisdom would mark their proceedings.

[illegible]

A ballot for Representatives was had and the following were nominated: Constantine Kann, Louis Quigg, and Thomas M. Halpin.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Senator. Ex-Alderman Hildreth and Miles M. Kehoe were nominated. Mr. Kehoe received the nomination by a vote of 17 to 14.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary, the Convention adjourned.

Fourth District.

The delegates to the Fourth Senatorial District Convention met at half past 12, in Father Mathew Temperance Hall, on West Halsted street. All the delegates were present. The Democrats met in an ante-room, and the Liberals in the main hall. General Stiles presided [illegible] and the following candidates were agreed upon and nominated: Senator, Willard Woodard; Representatives, W. H. Condon and W. H. Gardner.

Fifth District.

The Liberal and Democratic Conventions for the nomination of a Senator and two Representatives in the Fifth Senatorial District, consisting of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Eighteenth Wards, was held yesterday at Aurora Turn Hall.

DEMOCRATIC.

The Democratic Convention organized by the election of J. E. Trowbridge as Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Neiner, it was agreed that there be a committee of three appointed to confer with a similar committee to be appointed by the Liberals.

The Committee consisted of Messrs. Welsh, Neiner and Mahaffey.

After consultation, the Committee reported, recommending the nomination of D. C. Eddy, of the Fourteenth Ward, for Senator, and John O'Brien, of the Eighteenth, for Representative, the nomination of the other Representative to be left to the Liberals.

The report was adopted.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN.

[illegible]

Sixth District.

The Liberal Senatorial Convention of the Sixth District was held yesterday, at No. 106 North avenue.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN.

The Liberal Republicans organized by electing W. K. Sullivan Chairman and Mr. Putnam Secretary.

[illegible]

DEMOCRATIC.

Mr. S. M. Weber called the Democratic Convention to order, and nominated J. N. Armstrong for Chairman, and Dr. C. J. Shields for Secretary.

[illegible]

It was adopted.

[illegible]

The two Conference Committees then met in joint session, and, after half an hour's deliberation, returned and reported as follows:

For Senator—Henry E. Hamilton. For Representatives—W. C. McClure, Otto Peltzer.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

On motion, a Committee was appointed to wait upon the Liberal Republican Convention and invite them to meet with the Democratic Convention for the purpose of ratifying the nominations.

The two Conventions then merged into one. W. K. Sullivan, Chairman of the Liberal Republican Convention, being elected Chairman.

[illegible]

They were unanimously ratified.

A committee was appointed to inform the gentlemen of their nominations.

Mr. Hamilton thanked the Conventions for the honor done him. He would work assiduously in the interest of the whole ticket from that moment until victory crowned their labors.

W. C. McClure felt proud of the honor done him, and if elected would work faithfully, honestly, and conscientiously to properly discharge the responsible duties of the office.

The following Senatorial Campaign Committee was appointed: [illegible]

After giving three cheers for the ticket, the joint Convention adjourned.

The Liberal Republican County Convention.

The Liberal Republicans of Cook County are requested to meet in their several wards and towns, at the times and places hereinafter designated, for the purpose of electing delegates to a County Convention, to be held in the Common Council Chambers, in the City of Chicago, on Monday, the 7th day of October, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, to nominate candidates for the offices of States Attorney, Sheriff, Coroner, Clerk of Circuit Court, Clerk of County Court, Recorder of Deeds, and six County Commissioners, to be voted for at the coming election, on the 5th of November, and to transact any other business deemed necessary.

The different wards and towns will be represented by the following number of delegates:

First Ward	[illegible]	Eleventh Ward	[illegible]
Second Ward	[illegible]	Twelfth Ward	[illegible]
Third Ward	[illegible]	Thirteenth Ward	[illegible]
Fourth Ward	[illegible]	Fourteenth Ward	[illegible]
Fifth Ward	[illegible]	Fifteenth Ward	[illegible]
Sixth Ward	[illegible]	Sixteenth Ward	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	[illegible]	Seventeenth Ward	[illegible]
Eighth Ward	[illegible]	Eighteenth Ward	[illegible]
Ninth Ward	[illegible]	Nineteenth Ward	[illegible]
Tenth Ward	[illegible]	Twentieth Ward	[illegible]

And one delegate for each town.

THE PRIMARY MEETINGS

for the election of delegates will be held as specified below, on Saturday, the 5th day of October, 1872, from 5 to 7 o'clock p. m., and the gentlemen named in each ward are authorized to preside over said election. In case of the failure on the part of any of said gentlemen to act, the electors will choose one from among themselves to preside.

First Ward—At the office of Clerk of the Criminal Court. Stephen F. Brown.

Second Ward—[illegible]

Third Ward—At No. 434 Wabash avenue. James McKindley.

Fifth Ward—Club Rooms, northwest corner State and Twenty-ninth streets. George Anderson.

Sixth Ward—No. 112 Archer avenue, near Twenty-second street. Abraham Martin.

Seventh Ward—At No. 489 South Halsted street. W. M. Graham.

Eighth Ward—At J. Driscoll's, corner Twelfth and Halsted streets. Tim. O'Sullivan.

Ninth Ward—Engine House, Blue Island avenue. Colonel J. C. Phillips.

Tenth Ward—General Headquarters, corner Canal and Washington streets. Samuel Skemp.

Eleventh Ward—Corner of Kinzie and Halsted. Dr. Harcourt.

Twelfth Ward—At the Rink. Thomas Wilce.

Thirteenth Ward—At No. 869 West Madison street. George E. Stowe.

Fourteenth Ward—No. 571 Carroll avenue. W. G. Wood.

Fifteenth Ward—Engine House, Chicago avenue, near Milwaukee avenue. Adolph Fairstenberg.

Sixteenth Ward—At corner of Linden and Larrabee streets. Fred. Zerwitz.

Seventeenth Ward—Northwest corner of Blackhawk and Larrabee streets. John B. Dronisburg.

Eighteenth Ward—Dr. Hahn's Hall, No. 260 Division street. Colonel Knobelsdorff.

Nineteenth Ward—Corner of Chicago avenue and Rush street. Joseph Kraeer.

Twentieth Ward—At Adam Baer's northwest corner of Clark and Huron streets. Adolph George.

Hyde Park—At Oakland Station. J. W. Waughop.

The primaries in all the towns of the county will be held on the same days, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock p. m., at the usual place of such meetings.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

At the close of the County Convention, the electors of the Seventh Senatorial District, comprising all towns in Cook County, except Hyde Park and Lake, will convene separately, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the State Senate and members of the Legislature.

L. B. OTIS, Chairman.

C. T. HOTCHKISS, Secretary.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of Cook County are requested to meet in their several wards and towns at the times and places hereinafter designated, for the purpose of electing delegates to a Democratic County Convention, to be held in the Common Council Chamber, in the City of Chicago, on Monday, the 7th day of October, 1872, at 12 m., in order to nominate candidates for the following county offices: State's Attorney, Sheriff, Coroner, County Clerk, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Recorder of Deeds, and six County Commissioners, to be supported by the Democratic party at the coming election on the 5th of November next, and to transact any other business deemed advisable. The different wards and towns will be represented by the following number of

DELEGATES.

First Ward	[illegible]	Wheeling	[illegible]
Second Ward	[illegible]	Worth	[illegible]
Third Ward	[illegible]	Bremen	[illegible]
Fourth Ward	[illegible]	Calumet	[illegible]
Fifth Ward	[illegible]	Cicero	[illegible]
Sixth Ward	[illegible]	Elk Grove	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	[illegible]	Evanston	[illegible]
Eighth Ward	[illegible]	Lemont	[illegible]
Ninth Ward	[illegible]	Leyden	[illegible]
Tenth Ward	[illegible]	Lyons	[illegible]
Eleventh Ward	[illegible]	New Trier	[illegible]
Twelfth Ward	[illegible]	Niles	[illegible]
Thirteenth Ward	[illegible]	Orland	[illegible]
Fourteenth Ward	[illegible]	Evanston	[illegible]
Fifteenth Ward	[illegible]	Hanover	[illegible]
Sixteenth Ward	[illegible]	Hyde Park	[illegible]
Seventeenth Ward	[illegible]	Jefferson	[illegible]
Eighteenth Ward	[illegible]	Lake	[illegible]
Nineteenth Ward	[illegible]	Lake View	[illegible]
Twentieth Ward	[illegible]	Palatine	[illegible]
Barrington	[illegible]	Palos	[illegible]
Bloom	[illegible]	Proviso	[illegible]
Schaumburg	[illegible]	Rich	[illegible]
Thornton	[illegible]		

The primary election of delegates will be held on Saturday, October 5, from 1 to 7 o'clock p. m., in the different wards of the city, and in the towns at the usual time designated by the town committees.

The gentlemen named for each ward are authorized to call together the Democratic Ward Committees, and preside over said election. In case of failure on the part of any of these gentlemen to act, any member of the Ward Committee may act in his stead, or the electors will choose among themselves in case no member of the Committee shall be present. The primary meetings will be held at the places designated below:

First Ward—Old Court House, at the office of Dan O'Hara, Esq. Carsten Blohme.

Second Ward—At Michael Evans', northeast corner Adams and LaSalle streets. William Marks.

Third Ward—Green Tree House, corner Third avenue and Twelfth street. Patrick Egan.

Fourth Ward—Uhlich's Hotel, corner State and Twenty-second streets. Patrick O'Brien.

Fifth Ward—At John Harrison's, Twenty-ninth street and South Park avenue. Ed. Phillips.

Sixth Ward—Southwest corner of Halsted street and Archer avenue. George Hilton.

Seventh Ward—At Hickey Brothers', 566 South Halsted street. P. Hickey.

Eighth Ward—Northeast corner of Halsted and Liberty streets. W. Powell.

Ninth Ward—Engine House, Blue Island avenue. Bernard Sheridan.

Tenth Ward—Engine House, corner Clinton and Washington streets. John Scott.

Eleventh Ward—At the corner of Wayman and Halsted streets. W. J. McNamara.

Twelfth Ward—At the Rink, corner Randolph and Ada streets. Thomas E. Courtney.

Thirteenth Ward—Wyman's place, between Wood and Lincoln streets. John E. Owsley.

Fourteenth Ward—At John Ennis', No. 714 Washington avenue. P. E. Shiel.

Fifteenth Ward—At Henry Hoff's, 454 Milwaukee avenue. Chris. Casselman.

Sixteenth Ward—At Mathias Koch's, corner Hurlbut street and North avenue. William Straub.

Seventeenth Ward—At Lowen's, southeast corner of Schawk and Blackhawk streets. George Bienema.

Eighteenth Ward—At Thomas Carney's, 88 North Market street. James Lyman.

Nineteenth Ward—Southwest corner Chestnut and State streets. M. S. Weber.

Twentieth Ward—At N. J. Casey's, on Michigan street, between Clark and Dearborn streets.

In townships the Town Committee will issue notice to the electors of the place of meeting, and in towns where the Committee fail to issue such notice, the electors are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections.

The meetings of the different townships will be presided over by the Town Committee or some member thereof.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is hereby declared to be the sense of the Cook County Democratic Committee that the Convention here called not in conjunction with a similar Convention of Liberal Republicans.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

At the close of the County Convention the electors of the Seventh Senatorial District, comprising all towns in Cook County except Hyde Park and Lake, will convene separately for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the State Senate and members of the Legislature.

ST. CLAIR SUTHERLAND, Chairman.

JOHN GARRICK, Secretary.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Conference Committee, appointed by the Liberal and Democratic Conventions of the First Congressional District to appoint the Congressional Central Committee for that district, report the following names of that Committee:

First Ward—William Bordam, Republican, and Herman Lieb, Democrat.

Second Ward—Dr. J. H. Jordan, Republican, and C. H. Swain, Democrat.

Third Ward—Nelson Monroe, Republican, and Chas. Kern, Democrat.

Fourth Ward—J. C. Dore, Republican, and F. F. Driscoll, Democrat.

Fifth Ward—Dr. T. E. Nute, Republican, and Paul H. Dennis, Democrat.

Sixth Ward—Mathew Eck, Republican, and John Hickey, Democrat.

Seventh Ward—W. M. Graham, Republican, and Thomas Casey, Democrat.

Hyde Park—J. W. Waughop, Republican, and Michael Doyle, Democrat.

Lake—M. G. Hendrickson, Republican, and William Gardner, Democrat.

DuPage County—J. C. Vaughan, Republican, and H. C. Wheeler, Democrat.

Naperville—Victor Fredenhagen, Republican, Lemont—S. Keough, Democrat.

J. W. Waughop, of Hyde Park, and Herman Lieb, of the First Ward, were named as Chairmen of their respective Committees, and will call them together.

GEO. ANDERSON, N. B. BOYDEN,
THEO. F. BROWN, J. B. DOOLITTLE, JR.
Conference Committee First Congressional District Convention.

Meetings Last Evening.

ELEVENTH WARD.

One of the most enthusiastic and largest meetings of the present campaign was held last evening at Racine Billiard Hall on North Halsted street.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Henry Barry, the President of the Eleventh Ward Club.

Captain Connett was first called upon to address the meeting, which he did in his usual happy style. The Captain spoke of the feeling of the great mass of the American people; saying that he thought that recent indications showed that the "Great man party" was dwindling and going out of power, and that good was being taken in Greeley on every mountain-top and in every valley of the United States, North and South, East and West. Some good stories, illustrating the indefensible but undiscoverable virtues of President Grant, were then told.

Mr. Carter H. Harrison was then introduced to the audience, as the candidate of the Liberal party for Congress. Mr. Harrison spoke at considerable length, and was frequently cheered. The speaker showed how President Grant and worked his Administration on the idea that all the Government offices belong to himself, and had consequently "granted" them to Grants and cousins, near and distant, and to persons who had sacrificed their virtue in his interest.

The meeting then adjourned.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the supporters of Greeley and Brown was held last night in the hall corner of Ontario and Market streets. Dr. Geo. F. Cunningham, President of the Ward Club, occupied the Chair.

Mr. J. W. Beckwith was the first speaker. He sketched the policy of President Grant for the past four years, pointing out the corruptions in the various departments, and the necessity for reform. The speaker said he could not support, nor could any honest man favor the election of C. B. Farwell, the candidate for Congress in that district. He was the lumber-monopolist, and the enemy of the workingmen.

Ald. McCaffery next spoke. He said he should not discuss the National questions involved in this campaign, and spoke on local and ward issues.

Mr. James Lyman stated that he believed in taking a lively interest in the selection and election of our rulers and law makers. Grant had failed as a President. The Republican party, or at least a very large portion of it, were disgusted with the policy of his Administration and would do their utmost to defeat him next November. The fathers of that party charged Grant with corruption and incompetency. Such men as Lyman Trumbull, who, by keeping his eyes closed against the corruption of the Republican party, and, by remaining in the party, could be re-elected to Senator to Washington, spoke out boldly in behalf of the right and against his own interest. Trumbull was an honest man, and did his duty in exposing the rottenness of the Administration. The people of this country demanded a change of Administration, and with Honest Horace Greeley as their standard bearer, would march to the polls next November, with the principles of Reform, Peace and Reconstruction inscribed upon their banners.

W. C. McClure, candidate for the Legislature, was next introduced. He reviewed at length the leading national questions involved in the campaign, touching upon State and local politics, and concluded by making a strong appeal for Horace Greeley, the advocate of universal liberty and the staunch friend of the oppressed of all nations.

HEADQUARTERS.

The prominent arrivals at the Liberal Headquarters, yesterday, consist of Charles D. Poston, [illegible] Ill.; Mr. Simon, Bethel, Mo.; D. Underwood, Louisville, Ky.; F. Wilkins, Chicago; J. Gleeson and Peter Womand, Bridgeport, Mass.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The supporters of Greeley, Brown, and Koerner in the North Division propose to hold a grand mass meeting on Tuesday evening next, at 727 Clybourne avenue, to ratify the nominations of Congressman, Senator, and Member of the Legislature on the Liberal ticket. Prominent speakers will be present, of which due notice will be given.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Notes from the Courts.

The officers of the Equitable Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, having been summoned to appear before Register Hibbard, to afford a clue by which holders of stock, from whom it was intended to squeeze about $150,000, might be discovered, having failed to shed any light on the subject, an order was issued, yesterday, requiring almost every person of note in the city, with whom the institution has had dealings, to give evidence before Register Hibbard in relation to the matter. The lawyers anticipate some fun.

Those who remember the breach of promise case, Craig v. Sprague, and the $150,000 verdict will find particulars of a suit mixed up with the matter, which was commenced yesterday in the Circuit Court, that will repay perusal.

The railroad condemnation trials are continued before Judge Booth, but have not yet reached a point worth reporting.

In support of argument for a new trial in the notorious divorce case, Blake v. Blake, before Judge Gary, yesterday, affidavits of new evidence were read. Portions of letters read were simply disgusting, and totally unfit for publication in any respectable newspaper. The hearing was adjourned until to-day, when argument will be resumed.

Most readers will remember the panel-case, in this city, in which a Boston clergyman figured as the victim, and Mattie Guion, her husband and sister as the victimizers. Mattie was discharged by Justice Banyon, and the others sent to the Criminal Court, where the case was dismissed, for want of prosecution. George Brley, the well-known bailer, went bail for the prisoners, pending the trial coming on in the Criminal Court. Mattie deposited with him some valuable diamonds to secure the bail, and afterwards giving Mr. King, attorney, an order on Brley for his fee, $100, or the diamonds, to retain him for the defence when the case should be called up. Mattie and her husband went "starring" round the country—they are theatrical people—and Mr. King never got his money. They have now returned, however, to this city, Mattie being engaged as an actress at the Globe Theatre, and Mr. King has brought suit against Brley for the money, and summoned the lady as a witness. The trial is now going on.

In the matter of the petition of the creditors of the Commercial Insurance Company, before Register Hibbard, a further hearing of testimony was postponed, by order of Judge Blodgett, until the matter of the admissibility of evidence could be argued before him, which will probably be in the course of to-day.

There will be no further call of the calendar, this week, in Judge Jameson's Court.

United States Circuit Court.

CHANCERY—JUDGE BLODGETT.

228. Cyrenus Wheeler, Jr., v. Cyrus McCormick. Dismissed on motion of complainant's Solicitor without prejudice, at complainant's costs.

211. First National Bank of Morrison v. E. Conger, Collector. Complainants appear by Solicitor, and call up demurrer, and no one appearing on other side, it is overruled.

281. James F. Dane v. Chicago Manufacturing Company. Cause partly heard and postponed till Friday morning.

ADMIRALTY—JUDGE BLODGETT.

607. Wm. F. Lewis et al. v. Steamboat "Scotia." Settled. Costs paid and dismissed.

NEW SUITS.

Henry Taylor v. Wm. B. Hinsdale et al. Foreclosure of a deed of trust to secure notes amounting to $8,000. Bentley, Ullman & Ives, attorneys.

John N. Staples v. Wm. A. S. Van Duyer. Transcript from the Circuit Court of Cook County.

Mark Kimball, assignee, v. Andes Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $1,000. Williams & Thompson, attorneys.

United States District Court.

BANKRUPTCY—JUDGE BLODGETT.

1,999. Equitable Insurance Company. Order that the officers of the Company and others attend for examination before the Register, as to who are the holders of stock, on the 18th October inst., at 10 a. m.

1,990. F. O. McInnery. Filed petition to dismiss, and order entered that proceedings be dismissed unless objections are filed by Monday morning next.

2,116. Wm. H. Hackett. Order for the sale of stock, and settlement of accounts by assignee.

1,783. Duff & Cowan. Order that assignee sell property.

2,002. Samuel D. Clark. Order to settle suit in the United States Circuit Court.

2,064. Commercial Insurance Co. Examination postponed till a future day, on motion of attorney for the Company.

Superior Court.

LAW—JUDGE PORTER.

1,777. Dickinson v. Deane. By agreement suit dismissed at defendant's costs.

1,916. Marine Company v. Beard. Default v. Henry Savage and John P. Beard, and judgment for $996 61 v. them only, *scire facias* to Thomas J. Beard.

2,189. Schwarz v. Schroeder. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

1,909. Pollard v. James. Same.

1,761. Stow v. Harsch. Jury to seal verdict.

Call, 138 to 147 inclusive, except 136, 139, 144.

JUDGE JAMESON.

2,261. Ayers v. Parker. By stipulation cause continued.

2,292. King v. Cooke. On motion of plaintiff plea in abatement struck from files, and conditional judgment.

2,303. Ames v. Ewing. Finding for plaintiff damages $173 18, and judgment.

1,303. Dutch v. Gimball. On motion of plaintiff, dismissed at plaintiff's costs, and judgment.

2,783. Gowan v. McCarthy. Verdict for plaintiff; damages, $1,850, and motion for new trial by defendant.

2,836. King v. Eger. Motion of plaintiff to dismiss appeal for want of compliance with rule denied, and exceptions. Motion of defendant to strike deposition of Leonard Rottgewder from files denied. Jury sworn.

2,191. Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company v. Gardiner. Default of Ezra L. H. Gardiner only.

CHANCERY—JUDGE GARY.

—Sherlock v. Village of Winnetka. Motion of complainant for leave to file certified copy of opinion of the Supreme Court, and copy of bill in lieu, etc., and case docketed. Demurrer to bill overruled, and rule to answer in thirty days.

—Scates v. Waterman. On motion of complainant, and on affidavit filed, leave to file new bill in lieu of the one lost, and on motion of complainant bill dismissed as to Waterman.

108. Huguenin v. Williams. Appeal by defendant. Bond, $700 in twenty days.

223. Bush v. Bond. Complainant suggests death of defendant, Martha S. Boynton, and leave to amend bill by making Harry Benjamin and Cora Boynton, heirs, etc., parties defendant.

112. Paterson v. Paterson. On motion of defendant, Swanson, rule on complainant to file injunction bond to secure Swanson in penalty of $1,000 by 19th instant, or injunction to be dissolved as to him.

NEW SUITS.

60,231. McCulloch v. Patterson. Gowan & Co. Trespass, $10,000. Dunlap & Haskin, attorneys.

60,232. Carl Lehr, Jr., v. Lamar Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $1,200. Abbott & Oliver, attorneys.

60,233. Jacob Larger v. Jacob Durstal. Appeal from Justice Barger.

60,234. Joseph Bissett v. Same. Same.

60,235. Barber et al. v. Scott. Assumpsit, $500. Monroe, Bisbee & Gibbs, attorneys.

60,236. J. Young Scammon v. Garden City Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $1,000. George W. Smith, attorney.

60,237. Chas. A. Gregory v. Commercial Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $15,000. Same attorney.

60,238. J. Young Scammon v. Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company. Assumpsit. Same. William & Thompson, attorneys.

60,239. Chicago Composition Granite Company v. Frederick A. Joseph et al. Petition for mechanic's lien.

60,240. Chicago Composition Granite Company v. Lawrence Proudfoot. Assumpsit, $600. Bisbee & Ransom, attorneys.

60,241. Osborn R. Keith et al. v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $3,000. Rich & Dow, attorneys.

60,242. James W. Reed et al. v. Lamar Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $6,000. Same attorney.

60,243. Same v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company.

60,244. Rufus G. Case v. Hibernia Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $3,000. L. Prendiford, attorney.

60,245. E. H. Miner for use of J. C. Young v. Same. Assumpsit, $1,500. Same attorney.

60,246. Martin v. Stone et al. Appeal from Justice Eberhardt.

60,247. John McDonald v. Edward Doyle. Bill for specific performance. T. S. Dickson, attorney.

60,248. Hill v. McMillan. Appeal from Justice Hemmill.

60,249. Samuel Croft v. William A. Patterson. Assumpsit, $600. Hutchinson & Luff.

60,250. Margaret Limb v. Patrick McKay. Supplemental bill. The parties were divorced, and petitioner remarried and became a Mrs. Limb. Petitioner prays that certain property set aside for herself and children be decreed to their use.

LAW—JUDGE BOOTH.

1,493. Loots v. Wilhelm. Jury called under five days' rule, defendant not present. Evidence heard, and without retiring jury return a verdict for plaintiff for $450, and judgment on verdict.

260. Donnell v. Lynch. Jury called. Verdict for plaintiff, damages $100. Motion for new trial by defendant.

86. Clifford v. Allen. Jury again called, and, being unable to agree, are discharged.

(Call 91 to 110 inclusive, except 104 and 105.)

JUDGE MOORE.

1,924. Fenn v. Colby. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

—Dunn v. Miner. Default, personal service, and judgment for $591 31.

1,410. Bennett et al. v. Demay & Mayhew et al. principals, and D. H. Comstock as garnishee. Default and judgment against principals heretofore entered. Judgment against Comstock on his answer for $90 10.

1,735. Bennett v. Farnham. Leave to withdraw old bonds and file new bond.

CHANCERY—JUDGE FARWELL.

494. George W. Walton et al. v. Jane E. Walton. By agreement, reference to Woodbridge, Master, to take proof, etc.

60. Wm. H. Holden v. Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

61. Joseph E. Brown v. the Same. Same.

66. Samuel Rowe v. John J. Kendig, et al. Counsel for complainant offer and move on affidavits of William A. Montgomery, James M. Sprague, Samuel Rowe, and William A. Green, and upon an amended bill accompanying same, to be allowed to file such amended bill in lieu of the original bill. Motion overruled.

New Suits.

4,097. Annie v. George B. Moore. Bill for separate maintenance. Petition alleges that the parties were married in July last; that since that time he has refused to do any work at his trade (printer), deserting his wife on that date, and leaving her without means of support, and that he has gone so far as to threaten to sell the furniture.

4,098. Lamar et al. v. Carter. Appeal from Justice Haines.

4,099. Suppressed for service.

4,100. Harvie v. Jane T. S. Holm. Divorce. Adultery and cruelty. The parties married in Texas in 1860, and accumulated $1,500, which defendant took with him to St. Louis and spent in debauchery, and afterwards removed here; since which time his cruelty has been repeated, and he has given way to evil practices, including adulterous intercourse with one Catharine.

4,101. The New North Side Planing Mill Company v. the Babcock Smelting and Refining Company. Appeal from Justice Kaufman.

4,102. Same v. Same. Same suit.

4,103. George McBean v. Commercial Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $2,000. E. Jamieson, attorney.

4,104. Ransom J. Morse v. Same. Assumpsit, $5,000. Same attorney.

4,105. E. B. Blackwell for the use of Emily Garrick v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $2,000. Same attorney.

4,106. Samuel Rowe v. Elisha C. Sprague, John A. J. Kendig et al. Bill. Wm. A. Montgomery, solicitor.

4,107. Christian Brown v. John A. McHenry. Debt, $700. Bentley, Ullman & Ives, attorneys.

4,108. Nancy B. Walker v. Garden City Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $5,000. Same attorneys.

4,109. A. L. Bestem v. A. Touman. Assumpsit, $1,000. J. D. Adair, attorney.

4,110. Munson v. Johnston. Assumpsit, $3,000. George W. Smith, attorney.

4,111. Baker v. Bond. Replevin. Grant & Swift, attorneys.

4,112. Elkins et al. v. Becker. Petition for mechanic's lien on the corner of Kinzie and North Leavitt streets. Omar Bushnell, attorney.

4,113. Dixon et al. v. Becker et al. Same. Same attorney.

4,114. Verity et al. v. Becker et al. Same. Same.

4,115. Kelley v. Jott. Appeal from Justice Blanton.

4,116. John King, Jr. v. Commercial Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $2,000. J. P. Atwood, attorney.

4,117. H. Tucker v. Wood Preserving Company of Illinois. Assumpsit, $3,000. Hoyne, Horton & Hoyne.

4,118. Lucretia W. King for use of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. v. Commercial Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $20,000. J. P. Atwood, attorney.

4,119. Lord, Smith & Co. v. George C. Smith. Case, $5,000. Cooper, Garnett & Packard, attorneys.

4,120. Perry et al. v. M. J. Clinch. Assumpsit. Robt. J. Frank Richmon, attorney.

County Court.

ESTATES—JUDGE WALLACE.

Curtis Murton. Grant of administration to Emma Wilson. Bond of $4,000 approved.

Martye Heidelberg. Will proven. Letters testamentary to widow, and her bond for $1,100 approved.

Francis Cahill. Files restored.

William McDonald. Files restored.

TAX APPEAL BOND.

Aschel & Hy H. Gage. Bond for $1,200 approved.

INSANE.

Wilhelmina Johnson. Allegation of insanity. Dismissed.

Willie Schneider and Mary Carroll. Case continued till Oct. 9, at 2 p. m.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE TREE.

77. Moore. Continued by agreement.

81, 82, 83, 225. Patman. Same.

110. Wilson et al. Continued by defendants.

220. Tully. Plea not guilty and jury trial. Verdict of guilty and term of 9 years in the Penitentiary. Motions for new trial and in arrest of judgment.

84. O'Sullivan. Jury trial. Verdict guilty. Motion for new trial.

28. Andrew Clocksen. Recognizance forfeited.

86. Ritter. Jury trial. Guilty. Fined $50 and costs.

87. Ring, Donnelly and Scow. Jury trial. Verdict not guilty, and defendants discharged.

88. Bloeson. Jury trial.

CALENDAR TO-DAY.

108, 109. Wm. Brown and Thos. Gillon; 11. Hy. Forson; 112. Rudolph Jert; 114. Wm. Nolan; 115. David Rogers; 117. Charles Smith; 200. James Farmer.

119. Robt. Wilson, Wm. Holton, John Powers, Jacob Moore, Ben. Johnson, and John Woods. Continued.

NEW SUITS.

220. City v. Carrie Peterson. Appeal from Justice Banyon.

221. Same v. Delia Howard. Same.

Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 2.—The Supreme Court met at the usual hour, a full bench being present. The day's business was as follows:

MOTIONS DISPOSED OF.

207 and 208. Six days' more time allowed in which to file briefs and abstracts.

99. Continuance set aside, and case taken under advisement for appellant.

251. Time for filing briefs on the part of the appellant extended six days, on cause shown.

221. Scott, J., said that this motion was for an extension of time in which to file briefs. The motion is supported by affidavits. For the reason stated in such affidavits, we have concluded that the time should be extended in accordance with the affidavits and a stipulation on file. The time was extended accordingly.

35. Walker, J., delivered the opinion on the motion in this case, saying: "An opinion was filed in this case, and on application for a rehearing a rehearing was granted. An application has been made to argue the case orally. We have looked into the case and have arrived at the conclusion to allow the parties to have the opportunity of so doing."

NEW MOTIONS.

243. Motion to set aside order of affirmance for reasons specified in affidavits filed.

136. Counsel for the people in this case moved for a rule on appellants to file briefs and abstracts. Lawrence, Chief Justice, said: "Since the adoption of the new rules we have not granted a rule for the purpose named. This being a case of alleged seduction, it will be governed by the rules applying to civil cases."

443. The Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company v. Searing. Appeal dismissed, with 5 per cent damages.

260. Motion to set aside affirmation.

145. Motion to dismiss appeal.

344. Appeal dismissed for want of record.

447. Appeal dismissed.

304. Motion by appellant for leave to file additional record and for further time to file abstracts and briefs on affidavits filed.

243. Motion for leave to withdraw record on file for the purpose of presenting it to the Clerk of the Court below, to enable him to correct a single miswritten word. Affidavits filed.

248. Motion by appellant for extension of time in which to file brief and abstracts.

270. Motion by appellant for extension of time in which to file brief and argument.

308. E. N. Lewis, of counsel for appellee, stated that the abstract in this case was nothing more than an index to the record, and moved that the appeal be therefore dismissed.

Mr. Taylor, the Clerk, moved that Henry Burdick and George J. Dodd be admitted to practice.

418. Appeal dismissed with 10 per cent damages.

444. Same with no damages.

445. Same with 5 per cent damages.

446. Same.

CALL OF DOCKET.

281, 282, 285, 286, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298. Taken on call.

283. Argued by Osborn, of Rock Island, for appellant, and taken on call.

285. Argued by J. H. Wilson for appellee, and taken on call.

287. Previously disposed of.

296. Standing on motion to dismiss appeal.

297. Taken on time, with extension of time in which to file brief.

The Court adjourned until to-morrow at 9 a. m.

The call for to-morrow embraces cases 301 to 320.

DECISIONS FOR JANUARY TERM.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 2.—The following is list No. 2 of the decisions filed in the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court, Central Grand Division, for January Term, 1872:

27. George v. Thomason. Reversed and remanded.

28. Wood v. Commissioners, etc. Reversed and remanded.

31. Farmers' and Merchants' Insurance Company, use of Bennison, Receiver, v. Kennedy. Affirmed.

36. Same v. Conover. Affirmed.

37. Same v. Smith. Affirmed.

41. People v. Illinois Central Railroad Company. Mandamus refused.

45. Maine v. Conner. Affirmed.

52. Bennison, Receiver, etc., v. Hinrichs. Affirmed.

84. Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company v. Lent. Reversed and remanded.

86. Grantham v. Atkins. Affirmed.

88. Craig v. Bohrer. Reversed and remanded.

102. Linder v. Carpenter. Affirmed.

106. Bennison, Receiver, etc., v. Mann. Affirmed.

139. Ringhouse v. Keener. Reversed and remanded.

143. Fowler v. Pay et al. Affirmed.

161. Smith v. Bloom. Reversed and remanded.

174. Stoble et al. v. Dills. Reversed and remanded.

184. Richards v. Miller. Affirmed.

186. Tucker v. Pennsylvania Company. Affirmed.

202. People ex rel. P. & R. I. Railway Company v. Olive. Affirmed.

The following opinions have also been filed for January Term, 1871:

31. Atwood v. Mann Said et al. Reversed and remanded.

36. Bangan v. Mann. Reversed and remanded.

45. Coolonge v. Troy. Reversed and remanded.

63. Hochcey et al. v. Patterson. Affirmed.

72. Lindsey v. Stout. Reversed and remanded.

101. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company v. Payne. Affirmed.

154. Snell v. Wier. Reversed and remanded.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat 12s 2d; spring wheat, 11s 6d@12s 2d; white, 12s 3d@12s 6d. Corn, 28s 6d. Pork, 56s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm and unchanged. Lard, 40s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2—Evening.—Cotton active and firmer; middling upland, 9¾@9⅞; Orleans, 10d. Sales, 18,000 bales. Speculation and export, 5,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm; red winter wheat, 12s 4d. Flour, 28s 6d. Corn, 28s 3d. Lard, 40s 3d. Cheese, 56s. Tallow, 44s 3d.

LONDON, Oct. 2—Evening.—Consols, money, 92¼; account, 92¾. American securities nominal; 5-20s of '62, 91¾; '65, 91½; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 89¼; Erie, 48¼.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 2.—Bonds of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Rentes, 53f 2c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Moderate business doing to-day, with the most activity in cotton goods. Brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings active. Canton flannels very firm, and several grades of bleached goods scarce. Dexter's cambrics, 14½c. Shawls unsettled, owing to the sale of 250 cases at auction yesterday of Bay State goods, which brought low prices. Foreign goods quiet and steady.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 2.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 16 cars to arrive, 902, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 5,000, or 200 cars more than last week. Market opened more active and strong, 10 off on all grades. Attendance good and feeling better. Good cattle held readily at decline. Common stock neglected. Yards well filled with the latter; about 1,200 disposed of. Sales: 341 Ohio steers, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—COTTON—In fair spinning demand; middling upland, 19¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 17,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6 10@6 60; common to good extra, $7 10@7 50; good to choice, $7 55@8 50; white wheat, extra, $8 20@9 60; St. Louis, $7 50@11 25. Rye flour a shade better; $4 30@5 35. Wheat heavy and a shade lower; receipts 111,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1 55@1 57; No. 3 do, $1 50@1 51; choice No. 2 Milwaukee $1 58@1 58½; winter red Illinois, $1.62. Rye quiet; Western, 80c. Barley unchanged. Corn lower, with fair export demand; steamer Western mixed, 63@64c; sail do, 64@65c; high mixed, nearly yellow, 65c. Oats active; receipts, 40,000 bu; old Western, 45@46c; new mixed, 40@43c; new white, 45@46c.

EGGS—Quiet and easy; Western, 27@28c.

HOPS—Quiet; 35@50c for 1871.

LEATHER—Quiet at 27@29c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

WOOL—Dull; lambs pulled, 26@60c; medium Western fleece, 57c; unwashed, 45c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 14@17½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9@9½c; Cuba, 9@10c. Rice quiet at 8@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 24c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet and steady at 61@62c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer and more active; $14.50; prime mess, $13.25@13.50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats are active; bellies, hams, 9@14c; shoulders, 6c; middles steady; long clear, 8c; short rib, seller Oct. 8½c. Lard quiet and easier; No. 1 to prime new steam, 8¾c; old, 9½c; kettle 9c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Active and steady at 93c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; sales of 8,000 bu No 2 Milwaukee in lots at $1 44 in car; white Michigan at $1.80. Corn dull and lower; sales of 40,000 bu No 2 on spot and to arrive. Barley firm; sales of 7,000 bu No 2 Western at 90c; 5,500 bu sample do at 89c.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 2.—TOBACCO—Steady and unchanged; sales, 64 hhds.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active; sales of extra family, $6 75.

PROVISIONS—In light supply, and prices steady and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 88c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1 78@1 77; No. 1 at $1 63; amber at $1.48. Corn quiet at 49c. Oats in good demand; mixed State at 33c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; extra winter, $6 24@6 75; XX, $7 00@7 50; family, $8.00@8 50. Wheat firm; No. 3 spring, $1 42. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed, on East side river on track, 37c; in elevator this side, 31c. Oats inactive; No. 2, 27@27½c in elevator. Barley firm for best qualities; choice spring, 85c. Rye dull; No. 2, 62c.

WHISKEY—61c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unchanged. Bacon easier for jobbing lots. Shoulders at 8½c; clear rib at 11c; clear, 11¼c. Lard easier for future; prime steam, 8¾c for seller December.

HOGS—Lower at $4@4.45.

CATTLE—Dull.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 2.—COTTON—Active and higher; middling, 17¾@18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand at full but unchanged prices. Cornmeal quiet and weak at $2 80@3 00. Corn dull and drooping at 58@60c. Oats dull.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Bacon in fair demand, but lower; shoulders, 8½@9c; clear sides, 12@13c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat unsettled and weak; No. 1 red, $1.61. Corn and oats dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Refined, steady and firm at 22½c for car lots; 24@24½c for trade lots.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.69; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.61; No. 1 amber Illinois, $1 68; No. 2, $1 60; amber Michigan, $1 53. Corn dull and unchanged; high mixed, 46c; low do, 45@45½c; white, 46c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 33@33½c; No. 2, 28½c; rejected, 26c.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 2.—COTTON—In good demand at full prices; low middling, 16½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, at $6.00@6.00; family, $7 10@7 75.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.25; No. 2, $1.12. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2, 36c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 22c. Barley dull and a shade lower at 64c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 18c; Oswego, 20c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 104,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 64,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat steady; red, $1.50@1.55. Corn steady at 44c. Rye, 71@73c. Oats steady; old, 35c; new, 32@33c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $13 50. Lard dull and unsettled; kettle, 8@9c; steam, 7½c; summer nominally 7½c. Bulk meats quiet and held firm; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 10c; clear, 10½c. Bacon steady and unchanged.

HOGS—Steady at $4 40@4 75.

OIL—Linseed oil active and higher at 86@88c; lard oil unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and held firm; superfine, $4.50@5.50; extra, $6 75@6.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7 50@7 50; Wheat in fair demand; red Western, $1.74@1.76. Rye steady at 73@75c. Corn in better demand; yellow, 70c; mixed Western, 65c. Oats quiet; white, 40@45c; old and new mixed, 40@47c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 17½c; refined, 24@25½c.

WHISKEY—In better demand at 94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; receipts light; prices unchanged. Corn firmer; mixed Western, 61c. Oats scarce and firmer; mixed Western, 41@42c; white, 48@46c. Rye quiet at 68@70c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and declining. Bulk shoulders, 7@7½c; sides, 10½c; clear rib, 10@11c. Bacon shoulders, 8@8½c; sides, 11½c; clear rib, 12@12½c. Sugar cured hams scarce at 21@22c. Lard dull at 8@9c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady at 93½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; XXX, $7.50@8.00; family, $8.00@10.00. Corn dull; yellow, 63c; white, 65c. Oats dull at 40@43c. Bran scarce, held at $1.15.

HAY—Scarce; prime, $24.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $15 50. Bacon lower at 9@11@12½c. Hams quiet and lower; 10@16c. Lard dull and drooping; tierce, 9@9½c; keg, 11@12c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, jobbing good and fair to fully fair, 11@11½c. Molasses, new syrups, 90c.

WHISKEY, 1@1.06c.

STERLING, 22; sight, 1¼; discount.

COTTON—Active; firmer; sales 3,600 bales; good ordinary, 17½c; low middlings, 18½@18¾c; middling, 19½@19⅝c. Receipts 2,809; stock 41,245.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 2.—PASSED DOWN—Props City of Boston, Roanoke, Philadelphia, and barges; barks John Breeden, Jane, brig Monitor; schooners C. H. Johnson, Bruce, Belle Wallbridge, George Sherman, Kelderhouse, Charger, Nicholas, Anna, King Sisters, Amaranth, Globe, Nettie, Emma May, Maumee Valley, E. Harwell.

PASSED UP—Propellers Gordon Campbell, Lowell; barks Lafrinier, Wm. Jones, Nims, Parana; schooners Joseph Paige, Forest Queen, Alida Rogers, Fitzroy, Albrecht, Thomas Mott, Atanada, Hubbard, Reed Case, Brooklyn, Penoke.

WIND—Southeast.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 2.—PASSED DOWN—Props Annie Young, Pittsburgh; barks F. Sigel, Jane Bell; schooners Charlotte Raab, W. S. Grant, Grenada, Charles Wall.

UP—Bark Sweden; schooners Denmark, City of Chicago, John Wesley.

WIND—East.

Illinois River News.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 2.—River—Arrived—Steamer Baker, from Kingston, with four loads, barges. Departed—Prop Whale, and her barge Friendship, with salt for Chillicothe. There are 38 inches of water reported on Kickapoo bar, and thirty inches on Spear Island.

CANAL—Passed in—Barge No. 4, light, for Alton. Passed out—Prop Whale, and her barge Friendship, with salt for Chillicothe. Nine feet and two inches of water on the mitresill of Lock 15.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

WOOD & NIXON.........................Lessees and Managers

TO-NIGHT,

And WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Matinees. The Largest and Best Company, not excepting any, in America!

THE GREAT AND RENOWNED

Mathews Troupe!

composed of the following artistic performers:

William Mathews, Mille Lauriau,
Arthur Gregory, Miss Poleman,
Little Willie, Master Antonio,
Master Frederick, Mons Theodore.

First appearance here of the beautiful and accomplished vocalist and danseuse, Miss Stellene Smith. Mlle. Cerito, Miss Cornelia and the Chinese Tumblers, Mlle. Leah, [illegible]

COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE of beautiful young ladies, led by the accomplished star premiere danseuse Miss NETTIE HEMMELSBERG, Miss SOPHIE HEMMELSBERG, Mlle LEONTINE. Two Grand Ballets. To conclude with the Farce of THE VICTIMS.

DEXTER PARK.

THE GREATEST HORSE RACE OF THE AGE

will come off at Dexter Park, Saturday, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock. Ten California racers against ten of the best Canadian stock. Whole number of miles to be run, 50; for a prize of $1,000. All citizens of Chicago and neighboring cities are invited to attend. It will exceed any trial of speed ever known on this continent, and will be a gala day for all who may be there. Especial accommodations for ladies and children. The strictest order and decorum will be enforced, and nothing to offend the most fastidious. Railroads, omnibuses, and street cars will run direct to the park at cheap fare.

GRAND INAUGURATION OF AIKEN'S NEW THEATRE.

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNEQUALLED CONCERTS.

SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS.

The largest and most perfect Concert Troupe which has ever travelled, either in this country or in Europe.

SIX GRAND CONCERTS,

COMMENCING MONDAY, OCT. 7, AND ONE GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, OCT. 12.

MR. GEORGE L. OSGOOD,

The young American Tenor, will make his first appearance, and a number of EMINENT SOLOISTS will appear, together with the

UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA.

Price of admission, $1. Reserved seats in Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony, $1 50 and $2, according to location.

The sale of reserved seats will commence to-morrow, Thursday, morning, Oct. 3, at COBB'S Library, 471 Wabash-av.

NIXON'S.

Clinton-st, between Randolph and Washington.

Every Night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

ROBERTS' TROUPE.

30 STAR PERFORMERS!

HEADED BY

Billy Manning, Billy Paster, and G. W. Jester, the Man with the Talking Head.

POPULAR MATINEE PRICES, 25 and 50 cents. No reserved seats.

Monday, Oct. 7, first appearance of Miss Lizzie Warren, Walter Bray, Roberts, and Miss Clarence Bentley. N. D. ROBERTS, Manager.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

The LAURA KEENE COMBINATION,

Consisting of Miss LAURA KEENE, CLARA STELLA, the young American Prima Donna, Signor MOROSINI, Flute and King of the Tile, W. K. POPE, the gifted reader, will give the next entertainment of the Course, which will be an ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON THE FINE ARTS. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale for the South Side, this morning at Carpenter & Sheldon's bookstore, 365 Wabash-av. Tickets for West Side for sale to-morrow.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE,

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

SECOND WEEK OF

ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S

Minstrels and Burlesque Company.

First week of the great Character Artist, J. H. MILBURN. New Songs, New Dances, New Acts. Concluding with a TRIP TO THE MOON. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY, Sept. 30, until further notice, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

Humpty Dumpty!

WITH TONY DENIER

And his entire PANTOMIME TROUPE, as played over two years at the Olympic Theatre, New York.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

The Rogue's March.

A SERIO-COMIC DRAMA.

J. H. McVICKER as.........................Major Gideon

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

OFFICIAL DRAWING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1872.

[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

[illegible]

Orders filled, prizes cashed by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New York.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Pawn Office of E. H. MARKS, 83 State-st., will be closed Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and reopen Saturday evening and Sunday morning to deliver pledges.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & POSTER.

Closing Out Sale of

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION,

By T. S. FITCH & CO., at their salesroom, No. 107 Dearborn-st.,

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, AT 2 P. M.

Dwelling No. 287 Fulton-st., east of Carpenter-st., with lot 25x125 feet. Dwelling No. 19 Cottage-place, with lot 25x100 feet. Two lots in South Shore Subdivision, each 100x150 feet. Lot in Evanston, one block north and east of depot, 60x150 feet. For particulars and terms apply at the above office. ELISON & POSTER, Auctioneers.

750 CASES

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 3, at 9½ o'clock, sharp. ELISON & POSTER, Auctioneers, [illegible]

274 Blue Island-av.

BANKRUPT SALE!

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

Redmond C. Morrison,

AT AUCTION.

On Monday Morning, Oct. 7,

At 9 o'clock, at No. 274 Blue Island-av., consisting of a full assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES, LIQUORS, and STORE FIXTURES.

By order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee. ELISON & POSTER, Auctioneers.

Frame Building

AT AUCTION,

148 Michigan-av.,

Containing about 45,000 Feet of Lumber.

We will sell, without reserve, on MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 7, the double two-story Frame Building, situate 148 Michigan-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts. Sale to take place at 11 o'clock, on the premises.

ELISON & POSTER, Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

Grand Sale of Fancy Goods,

Bohemian, Parian, Lava, and China Ware, Musical Instruments, Willow Baskets, China Figures, Fancy Boxes, Games, Toys, etc., etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, Oct. 3, at half-past 9 a. m.

G. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION.

A large and elegant assortment of household furniture, carpets, and pianos.
Parlor suits of every description.
Chamber sets of every description.
Marble Top Tables of every description.
Marble Top Bureaus.
Marble Top Wash Stands.
Extension Tables.
Sofas and Lounges.
Chairs and Rockers of every description.
Hair, Husk, and Spring Mattresses.
10 crates of W. G. Crockery.
10 casks of Yellow & Rockingham Ware.
70 packages of Glass Ware.
150 rolls of Oil Cloth.
100 Gilt Window Shades.
Show Cases, Office Desks.
200 Mirrors.
5 rolls Brussels and wool carpets.
ON SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 9½ o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Final and Peremptory Sale

OF

LOTS & WHOLE BLOCKS,

In Aubert's Subdivision of S. E. 1-4 of Section 22, Town 40.

On Thursday Evening, Oct. 3,

Commencing at 7 o'clock, at our Auction Rooms,

55 & 57 South Canal-st.

We shall sell, without reserve, all the remaining Lots in Aubert's Subdivision, located south of Irving Park, between Milwaukee and Elston-avs. These lots are about one-quarter mile from depots of the Northwestern and Chicago & St. Paul Railroads.

Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent.

Title perfect. Ample time given for examination.

A deposit required at time of the sale.

Every Lot must be sold. There is no better opportunity to make money than this sale presents.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Sale of Wagons

By order of the Chicago Relief & Aid Society, on

Saturday, Oct. 5, at 12 o'clock m.

At corner of Randolph and Franklin-sts. 10 heavy two-horse wagons, in complete running order.

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate

At auction on Monday, Oct. 7, at noon, of lots on North LaSalle-st., [illegible] Abstract at G. SCOVILLE'S 155 West Washington-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

QUILTS!

We shall offer, this morning, from an Auction purchase, TOILET QUILTS, in 11-4, at 85c, and $1 25, up to best goods imported, that are fully 25 per cent less than usual prices.

HUNT, BARBOUR & CO.,

103 East Madison-st.

BANK STATEMENTS.

Quarterly Report

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Union Trust Company Bank,

135 Clark-st., N. E. Cor. Madison,

OCTOBER 1, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts—	
Real Estate, first mortgage on improved city property	$140,159.00
Cook County Bonds	41,000.00
Demand Loans, approved collaterals	102,014.75
Time Loans, approved collaterals	275,797.59
	$577,864.34
Cash on hand	201,686.12
Fixtures	4,000.00
Banking House	30,000.00
Revenue Stamps	334.00
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	2,313.76
	$819,364.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$125,000.00
Surplus	10,352.86
Interest	8,394.12
Due Depositors	[illegible]
Certified Checks	12,505.13
	$819,364.13

S. W. RAWSON, President.
J. H. PEARSON, Vice President.
W. B. HOSWELL, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Darius G. Fletcher and Eugene L. Powers, of the firm of Fletcher & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Powers retiring from the firm.

DARIUS G. FLETCHER.
EUGENE L. POWERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that Darius G. Fletcher and George W. Burch have formed a copartnership. Mr. Burch having purchased Mr. Powers' interest in the firm of Fletcher & Co. The style of the firm will remain same as before. The new firm assumes all liabilities and collects all accounts due the old firm.

DARIUS G. FLETCHER.
GEORGE W. BURCH.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of CONRAD & MARTIN, Stone Cutters on the North Pier, is this day dissolved. The business will be carried on by Stephen Martin, at the same place.

LOUIS CONRAD.
STEPHEN MARTIN.

Chicago, Oct. 2, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

Lamar Insurance Co.

Policies in this Company must be presented this week or claims will be forfeited.

SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 29 West Madison-st.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Document

OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"CONDENSED ARGUMENTS FOR GREELEY;"

OR

"Grant's Public Record."

Being a condensed expose of the most notorious of the misdoings of the present Administration, and reasons why Greeley should be President.

ALSO—The following documents, issued by The Chicago Tribune:

No. 1—Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis.
No. 2—Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate.
No. 3—Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.
No. 4—Hon. John F. Farnsworth's Speech at St. Charles, Ill., with Mr. Greeley's Portland Speech.
No. 5—Speeches of Judge Caton and Hon. M. W. Springer at Chicago.
No. 6—Speech of Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky: Expenditures of the Government.
No. 7—Letter of Ex-Attorney General J. S. Black, arraigning Grant.
No. 8—Speech of Hon. Allen G. Thurman—Why Democrats Should Vote for Greeley.
No. 9—A Record of President Grant and Cabinet from the Seat of Government, to the neglect of the People's Business.

All of the above are in pamphlet form, from 16 to 32 pages close matter. Sent on receipt of the price, as following rates:

Single Copies, by mail, prepaid [illegible]
10 Copies [illegible]
100 Copies [illegible]
500 Copies [illegible]
1,000 Copies [illegible]

Send orders to RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY

Grand, Square, & Upright Pianos.

First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor. World's Fair, Paris, 1867—London, 1862. The most Perfectly Arranged and the Largest Piano Manufactory in the World.

One Piano Every Working Hour. Ten Pianos Every Day.

An Unlimited Warranty Furnished with Each Piano.

Prices as low as the exclusive use of the best materials and most thorough workmanship will permit. Illustrated Catalogue, with Price List, mailed free on application.

SMITH & NIXON,

General Agents for the Northwest.

Wabash-av, cor. Sixteenth-st., Chicago.

REMOVAL.

Lyon & Healy

and

Smith & Nixon

Will REMOVE to OTIS BUILDING, State and Monroe-sts., on or before November 1.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR

Printing Paper

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 21, 1872.

Pursuant to law, I hereby invite proposals for furnishing for the use of the State of Illinois, two Thousand reams of printing paper, 24x36, weighing at least 40 lbs per ream, and equal in every respect to samples to be obtained of the Secretary of State. Said proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon [illegible] o'clock p. m. on the same day.

Each proposal must be addressed to the Secretary of State, and marked on the back of envelope "Proposals for Printing Paper," and one sheet of the paper as a sample to be furnished with each bid. All of said paper must be delivered to the Secretary of State, at the State House in Springfield, Illinois, [illegible] reams to be delivered on or before Dec. [illegible], 1872, and [illegible] reams on or before Feb. 15, 1873.

The person or persons to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond to the Governor in the penalty of $20,000, conditioned that he will faithfully furnish and deliver the said paper in such quality and quantity, at the times, place, and upon the terms named in the contract in pursuance hereof, and also, that he or they will furnish any additional amount of paper that may be required for the use of the State, upon the same terms and conditions whenever required to do so by the Secretary of State.

EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Sisters between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Java	Oct. 2	Parthia	Oct. 5
Cambria	Oct. 9	Abyssinia	Oct. 5
Russia	Oct. 16	Batavia	Oct. 8

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and berths selected. Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

White Star Line

NEW YORK CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships, the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,

4,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 52 South Clark-st., Chicago. A. LAGERQUIST, Agent.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago. For freight apply to TEMPERLEY, CARTER & DRAKE, 21 Billiter-st., London; DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 15 West Madison-st., Chicago.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

Every desirable weight in silk, Merino, Saxony Wool, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, and Cashmere. Handling quantities of these extra-fine goods scarcely equalled by any firm, we are prepared to give LOWEST prices.

WILSON BROS.

818 Wabash-av., 55 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago, And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

HOTELS.

SPENCER HOUSE,

Cor. Broadway and Front-sts., Cincinnati, Ohio. J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor. Street cars for the Exposition leave Spencer House, one square from Spencer House, five minutes. Fare 5 cents.

WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season Nov 1. For full information, address J. Liddell Paul, Agent, 733 B'way, N. Y. Lewis P. Cleveland, Proprietor.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES

OF

Fractional Currency

TO EXCHANGE FOR

NATIONAL CURRENCY,

AT

Tribune Office.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, [illegible]

Financial affairs are quieter than [illegible] ago, but money is still stringent [illegible] market, and the decrease in the pres[sure] noticed last week is probably [illegible] measure, to the understanding [illegible] much use for any but regular custo[mers] paper to, or ask for loans from, the [banks] the open market good double-name [paper is] offered at about 1½ to 1¾ per cent per [month] good paper backed by the very be[st] is still difficult to negotiate at 10 p[er cent per] annum.

The return flow of capital from the [East] ward the cities is, however, still [illegible] the demand on the part of the countr[y for] remittances of New York exchang[e] that country debtors are payi[ng] Eastern creditors. The vari[ous] roads that keep bank account[s in this] city are also bringing in [illegible] currency and buying New York [exchange] that their stock of currency is [illegible] increasing here concurrently with [illegible]

New York funds sold between bank[s at] par. At the counter bankers sell a[nd] buy at ¼ discount.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Root, Preston & Kean quote [the] selling prices in this market this after[noon as fol]lows:

	Buying.
United States 6s of '81	115
5-20s of '62	114
5-20s of '64	114
5-20s of '65	114
5-20s of '65 January and July	113
5-20s of '67 January and July	113
5-20s of '68 January and July	113
10-40s	107
United States 5s (new issue)	[illegible]
United States Currency 6s	[illegible]
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]
Illinois County and Town'p 10s	[illegible]
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	[illegible]

THE BANKRUPT ANDES.

We have the following from a policy [holder of the] Andes Insurance Company:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The Andes Insurance Company of C[incinnati] is in a somewhat shaky condition, and [a] number of people, who have had an a[mount] of faith in that Company, have cha[nged their] opinion about the stability of the institu[tion. We] desire to avail ourselves of the Compa[ny's offer] to return the unearned premium. We [ap]plied to Messrs. R. E. Ryan & Co.'s offic[e], the agents for the Andes, and, in a polite [way, de]manded the unearned premium returned [and the] policies canceled, wishing to insure our [property] in companies of undoubted solidity. [We were] informed by Mr. Ryan that this could [not be] done unless we gave up the policy to h[im], who will send the same to Cincinnati, a[nd when] he got the money from them will hand it [to us, less] a fifteen per cent commission. We thou[ght this] rather one-sided, especially as Mr. Ry[an] tively refused to give us any receipt for [the sur]rendered policies. We could not comp[ly with] such a request. Now, we ask, Could [not the] Andes' agents, by your kind influence, [be per]suaded to give a clear and proper recei[pt for] policies received by them for cancella[tion, and] leave off the onerous charge of 15 per c[ent com]mission? If the Company is solvent, [let them] hand up to their promisees, why not place [the] money in the hands of their Chicago a[gents to] return to policy holders immediately on [surrender] of their fully paid up policies, or h[as the] Company lost confidence in their agents[? The] public have a great interest in this ma[tter, and we] ask for your valuable assistance in gett[ing the] necessary information. If the Andes is [solvent,] why not let us know it at once? All we [ask is] only fair dealing. We do not ask anyt[hing un]reasonable. ANDES POLICY HO[LDERS].

Reply—We, of course, have no other [means of] influencing the agent of the Andes Com[pany to] adopt a more honorable course, than [by giv]ing publicity to his action in the matter. [We have] knowledge that his Company has failed [to fulfil] the contract with its policy-holders, and [that] yet the agent of the Company, his is [not entitled to] any remuneration or commission for [his services] necessary in behalf his Company, to ready [illegible] whatever proportion the cary of [illegible] from our correspondent in thinking [the con]dition of the Andes is "somewhat shak[y." It] has got done shaking, and has appeare[d to have set]tled down into the peacefulness of bankru[ptcy].

TREASURY GOLD SALES.

The Treasury programme for October [provides] for the sale of $1,000,000 of gold each [week,] but the New York *Times* calls attention [to the fact] that, in accordance with the act of [illegible] 1862 authorizing the issue of gold certif[icates, the] Secretary may sell 20 per cent more gold [than the] basis the Treasury; or, in the parlance [of the] speculators, he may "go short" on gold [to the extent] of fifty or sixty, or more million [illegible] think it necessary to maintain his side [in a] Wall street contest. In Section 5 of [the act, refer]ence to it is provided: "And [illegible] presenting coin in the Treasury may be [illegible] payment of interest on the public debt [illegible] certificates, together with those issued [illegible] coin deposited, shall not at any time [exceed the] twenty per cent beyond the amount of [coin and] bullion in the Treasury, and the certif[icates shall be] received at par in payment of duties on imports."

DEAD MEN'S CHECKS.

In reply to a query on the subject, the [editor] of the New York *Journal of Commerce* [says that] he has examined the law on the [subject, and] decided that the teller of a bank would [be justified] in paying a check after the death [of the] drawer, and holds that a check, [given in] good faith, and payable at bank, do[es not] fail in payment at the hands of those [who] have custody of the drawer's money [illegible] they have knowledge of his decease. The [illegible] agents may continue to pay while [ignorant] of the drawer's decease, before they [have made] any disbursements, the money is [illegible] not right to make such disbursement [illegible] money after they have ascertained [that the] estate is insolvent, the money held [illegible] due pro rata among creditors, [illegible] to general creditors, if anything rema[ins] must go the estate for [illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Money [illegible] at 1-32 and interest to 1-16 [illegible] extra purchase of bonds by the Gove[rnment] eased rates temporarily, but the demand [continued] to the close.

Sterling dull.

Gold opened at 114⅜, but, on the announ[cement] of the large purchase of bonds by the Gov[ernment,] the price fell to 113½, and afterwa[rds rose] to the opening price. The corner in [gold] was broken, the loan rate falling to [illegible] having been forced up to 1 for [borrowing]. Clearings, $91,000,000. Treasury disbu[rsements] $90,000.

Governments buoyant and a full high[er]. Treasury Boutwell accepted $3,000,000, or [illegible] at 111 49-100@112 25-100. [illegible] be made in legal-tenders.

In the stock market, Pacific Mail [illegible] Union showed animation, with enormous [sales,] and a decline in Pacific Mail, [illegible] the former is subject [illegible] advance, while the latter is strong [on a] rumor of a forthcoming [illegible] dividend. Harlem and [illegible] rising one per cent on a rumor that Erie [and New] York Central are fighting for the [illegible] general market was dull, for the wh[ole day], with some pressure to sell, especi[ally of] shares.

The earnings of the Burlington, Ceda[r Rapids] & Minnesota Railroad for September [illegible] since the admission to the stock [list] of this company's first mortgage seven [per cent] gold bonds, the dealings in them [have been] active.

Sterling Exchange, 107½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	115½	Coupons, '67	[illegible]
Coupons, '62	115½	Coupons, '68	[illegible]
Coupons, '64	114	10-40s	[illegible]
Coupons, '65	114	Currency 6s	[illegible]
Coupons, '65 (new)	114	New 5s	[illegible]

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92	Old Virginias	[illegible]
Old Tennessees	72½	Old N. Carolinas	[illegible]
New Tennessees	72½	New N. Carolinas	[illegible]
New Virginias	48		

STOCKS.

Canton	92	St. Paul, pfd	[illegible]
W. U. Tel	75½	Wabash	[illegible]
Quicksilver	42	Wabash pfd	[illegible]
Adams Express	93½	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	84	Terre Haute	[illegible]
American	67	Terre Haute pfd	[illegible]
United States Ex	73½	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	75½	C. & A. pfd	[illegible]
New York Central	92½	O. & M.	[illegible]
Erie	48½	C. C. & C.	[illegible]
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q.	[illegible]
Harlem	116½	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Harlem pfd	122	Indiana Central	[illegible]
Michigan Central	115½	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	Un. Pacific stock	[illegible]
Northwestern	71½	U. P. bonds	[illegible]
N. W. pfd	86½	Cen. Pacific bonds	[illegible]
Rock Island	110½	Del. Lack & W.	[illegible]
N. J. Cen. (Ex. Div.)	99	B., H. & Erie	[illegible]
St. Paul	54½		

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, [illegible]

The following were the receipts and [shipments] for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872	Received. 1871	Shipped.
Flour, brls	4,719	6,210	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	137,716	13,565	[illegible]
Corn, bu	149,405	144,476	[illegible]
Oats, bu	92,420	169,715	[illegible]
Rye, bu	8,595	17,955	[illegible]
Barley, bu	59,098	41,265	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	279,576	174,960	[illegible]
Flax seed, lbs	34,510	54,810	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	52,640	116,940	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	97,186	47,680	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	24,755	11,997	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	77,090	6,240	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	9,081	3,125	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	3,208	2,080	[illegible]
Sheep, No.	1,150	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	78,346	125,482	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	173,200	34,690	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	1,796	1,306	[illegible]
Lumber, m ft	5,096	3,238	[illegible]
Shingles, m	1,965	2,000	[illegible]
Lath, m	580	1,000	[illegible]
Salt, brls	9,640	[illegible]	[illegible]

Withdrawn from store for city [consumption] on Tuesday: 6,727 bu corn; 12,21[illegible] 1,213 bu rye; 7,038 bu barley.

The following grain has been insp[ected into] store this morning up to 10 o'clock: [illegible] wheat; 322 cars and 21,400 bu corn; [illegible] and 17,400 bu oats; 30 cars rye; [illegible] barley. Total (606 cars), 373,000 bu.

Magnanimity to our fellow man is [illegible] virtue worthy of encouragement and [illegible] At the same time it does not necess[arily follow] that there should be no exception to [illegible] is deemed it is admitted that there are [illegible] to all good rules. To illustrate: The [illegible] the wheat corner about the 20th day [illegible] which was followed by the collapse of [illegible] [illegible] commission houses that broke [illegible] have been able to, and have paid [illegible] on the dollar, and a few [illegible] [illegible] in full, and also some commission [illegible] yet settled except on a basis [illegible] cents on the dollar, and their cre[ditors] [illegible]

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EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

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WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 2.

Financial affairs are quieter than a few days ago, but money is still stringent in the local market, and the decrease in the pressing demand noticed last week is probably due, in a great measure, to the understanding that it is not much use for any but regular customers to offer paper to, or ask for loans from, the banks. In the open market good double-name paper is yet offered at about 1½ to 1¾ per cent per month, and good paper backed by the very best collaterals is still difficult to negotiate at 10 per cent per annum.

The return flow of capital from the country toward the cities is, however, still indicated by the demand on the part of the country banks for remittances of New York exchange, showing that country debtors are paying up to Eastern creditors. The various railroads that keep bank accounts in this city are also bringing in considerable currency and buying New York exchange, so that their stock of currency is, for the present, increasing here concurrently with the general movement of capital to New York.

New York funds sold between banks to-day at par. At the counter, bankers sell at par and buy at a discount.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote buying and selling prices in this market this afternoon as follows:

[illegible]

THE BANKRUPT ANDES.

We have the following from a policy holder in the Andes Insurance Company:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The Andes Insurance Company of Cincinnati being in a somewhat shaky condition, and, with a number of people, who have had an abundance of faith in that Company, we have changed our opinion about the stability of the institution, and desire to avail ourselves of the Company's offer to return the unearned premium. We have applied to Messrs. E. E. Ryan & Co.'s office, being the agents for the Andes, and, in a polite way, demanded the unearned premium returned, and the policies canceled, wishing to insure our property in companies of undoubted solidity. We were informed by Mr. Ryan that this could not be done unless we gave up the policy to Mr. Ryan, who will send the same to Cincinnati, and when he got the money from them will hand it to us, less fifteen per cent commission. We thought this rather one-sided, especially as Mr. Ryan positively refused to give us any receipt for our surrendered policies. We could not comply with such a request. Now, we ask, Could not the Andes' agents, by your kind influence, be persuaded to give a clear and proper receipt for the policies received by them for cancellation, and leave off the onerous charge of 15 per cent commission? If the Company is solvent, and will stand up to their promises, why not place enough money in the hands of their Chicago agents to return to policy holders immediately on surrender of their fully paid up policies, or have the Company lost confidence in their agents? The public have a great interest in the matter, and ask for your valuable assistance in getting the necessary information. If the Andes is bankrupt, why not let us know it at once? All we want is only fair dealing. We do not ask anything unreasonable.

ANDES POLICY HOLDERS.

Reply—We, of course, have no other means of influencing the agent of the Andes Company to adopt a more honorable course, than simply giving publicity to his action in the matter. He acknowledges that his Company has failed to fulfil the contract with its policy-holders, and, if he is yet the agent of the Company, has no right to ask any remuneration or commission for getting the money back; neither is there any absolute necessity that he should have the policies in his possession before his Company is ready to refund whatever proportion they can pay. We differ from our correspondent in thinking the condition of the Andes is "somewhat shaky." It has got done shaking, and has apparently settled down into the peacefulness of bankruptcy.

TREASURY GOLD SALES.

The Treasury programme for October provides for the sale of $1,000,000 of gold each Thursday, but the New York Times calls attention to the fact that, in accordance with the act of March 3, 1863, authorizing the issue of gold certificates, the Secretary may sell 20 per cent more gold than he has in the Treasury; or, in the parlance of the speculators, he may "go short" on gold to the extent of fifty or sixty, or more millions, if he should deem it necessary to maintain his side in any Wall street contest. In Section 5 of the act referred to it is provided: "And certificates representing coin in the Treasury may be issued in payment of interest on the public debt, which certificates, together with those issued for coin and bullion deposited, shall not at any time exceed twenty per centum beyond the amount of coin and bullion in the Treasury, and the certificates for coin or bullion in the Treasury shall be received at par in payment of duties on imports."

DEAD MEN'S CHECKS.

In reply to a query on the subject, the editor of the New York Journal of Commerce—who has examined the law on that point—says that the teller of a bank would not be justified in paying a check after the death of the drawer thereof, and holds that a check, draft, or order, payable at bank, does not require payment [illegible] of the drawer's money, provided [illegible] of his decease. The banks or [illegible] may continue to pay while they are ignorant of the drawer's decease, but they have no right to make such disbursements out of his funds after they have ascertained the fact of his death, and do so at their own peril. If the estate is insolvent, the money held by the bank is [illegible] preferred creditors first, and then [illegible] if anything remains, and [illegible] distribution.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Money active and stringent at 1-32 and interest to 3-16 per cent. [illegible]

Gold opened at 114¼, but, on the announcement of the large purchase of bonds by the Government, the price fell to 113¾, and afterward rallied to the opening price. The corner in cash gold was broken, the loan rate falling to flat after having been forced up to ⅛ for borrowing. Clearings, $61,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $[illegible].

Governments buoyant and ¼@½ higher. Secretary Boutwell accepted $5,000,000, of all offered [illegible].

The stock market: Pacific Mail and Western Union were the features [illegible]. Hartford & Erie active, [illegible] rumor that Erie and New York Central are fighting for its control. The general market was dull, and the whole market was [illegible].

The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad for September were $118,[illegible]. Since the admission to the stock exchange of this company's first mortgage seven per cent gold bonds, the dealings in them have been considerable.

Sterling Exchange, 107¾.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 2.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

Withdrawn from store for city consumption on Tuesday: 4,731 bu corn; 13,516 bu oats; 1,125 bu rye; 7,500 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 299 cars wheat; 251 cars and 31,400 bu corn; 67 cars [illegible] cars oats; 20 cars rye; 190 cars barley. Total (856 cars), 376,000 bu.

Humanity to our fellow man is probably a main motive of encouragement and cultivation. At the same time it does not necessarily follow that there should be no exception to the rule; and it is to be admitted that there are exceptions [illegible]. To illustrate: The collapse of the wheat corner about the 20th day of August was followed by the collapse of several commission houses and also several speculators who were classed under the head itinerant. Some of the commission houses thus brought down have been able to and have paid one hundred cents on the dollar, and a few speculators of the [illegible] have also settled up in full. On the other hand, several of these itinerant speculators, and also some commission firms have not yet settled except on a basis of 20 to 30 cents on the dollar, and their creditors have been obliged to accept the basis of settlement proposed, or go without any money. With the exception of one of these firms (expelled from the Board) we believe that all these men are again doing business on the Board of Trade, and, just as lively as ever, and are placed nominally on an equality with the men who pay as they go.

The question now arises: If these men have money enough to do business, have they not enough money to swell the per cent of their proposed basis of settlement on old deals? And here is where the magnanimity comes in for proper distribution.

Unquestionably many failures occur everywhere care has been exercise to avoid such calamity, and when any are drawn down by the failure of their principals to take good their orders,—and many were in the last wheat corner,—it is not only right but they should receive sympathy, because they are the victims of irrevocable circumstances, and, in the majority of instances, where magnanimity has been exhibited in cases of this kind, the result has been, on the whole, beneficial not only to creditors but to the trade in general.

But it is a crime to throw a magnanimous mantle over a class of operators, however, on a "Rule." We allude to the itinerant speculator,—a man who has his office in his hat; a small bank account, and plenty of brass,—a class to be found in every city where there is speculation in stocks, gold, or grain. He generally ingratiates himself into the good wishes of all who will notice him, and at first pays readily any loss he may sustain, but, as his operations are limited, this is easily done. By and by, more particularly if he is successful for a time, he gains courage, and, as he has paid heretofore, he is trusted. The market perhaps goes against him. He grows desperate, puts out a longer line, and goes in to "make or break," and, generally, breaks. He informs his creditors he can pay 10, 20, perhaps 30 cents on the dollar, and rather than not get anything they accept his terms. This is the last heard of him for a few weeks; but the business is too fascinating, and he returns and begins anew, having the same end in view,—to make or break. If it is break he will lose very little; if he makes he is all right.

Therefore, when one of these itinerant speculators fails he should be made to pay up in full, or be excluded from the Board. If allowed to go on trading, he is obliged to look to his creditors as well as the general membership of the Board to get up again, and if he should happen to make a "strike," in nine cases out of ten he will become more reckless than ever, and eventually fail for a large amount. The only protection against this class is to keep up margins, and the majority of them will then do very little trading. Our Board of Trade needs to have its members culled from in this particular.

Owing to a glut of freight offering, more especially grain, rail freights are decidedly firm, and an advance is not improbable within the next few days.

In the afternoon there was a fair demand for grain, and prices were firmer and a trifle higher. No. 2 spring wheat sold at $1.16 cash; $1.15@1.16 seller October, and $1.14@1.14¼ seller the year. Corn was firmer and in moderate request. No. 2 sold at 32¾@33c cash; 32@32¼c seller the last half, or all November. In other grains nothing was done, prices remaining the same as at the close of 'Change. Provisions were inactive.

THE MARKETS.

Under a liberal inquiry from nearly all classes of operators, the grain markets to-day were quite active, but prices were generally weak and lower all around. Sellers for delivery at a future period were offering round lots freely at inside prices, which affected the price of cash property adversely, while the relatively high freights, both by rail and water, tended to retard shipping operations, particularly as the Eastern markets are looked upon with more or less uncertainty. In the grocery market no new features were noted. The exceeding firmness noticeable for some time past in sugars, syrups, spices, and choice coffees, shows no sign of abatement, and the present tendency of prices in these articles is upwards. Rice, soaps, candles, and other goods ruled comparatively steady. Dry goods were again active and firm. In the butter market there was a fair amount of trading, and former quotations were firmly adhered to. Cheese ruled steady. The coal market was firm without change in prices, save for Hocking Valley, which advanced 50c per ton. In the hay, hides, leather, oils, and tobacco markets no new features were noted. Building materials continue in very good demand. Metals and tinners' stock are firm at former quotations. Naval stores are active and firm. Poultry continues quiet. The demand for potatoes is good. Wool continues inactive, without change in prices. Beans are scarce, and a slight advance is noted. Cooperage remains quiet and steady; packers have secured all they need for the beginning of the packing season. Seeds are dull and heavy. There is a good demand for salt, and prices are firm; the stock of ground alum is light. Green fruits—apples are coming in freely; prices are generally weak. Peaches, plums, pears, and quinces quiet. Cranberries are lower.

Highwines were in good demand, but the supply offering continues limited, hence the market was quiet though it would be easy to get more [illegible] Prices were very firm, steady, and unchanged, closing at 90c per gallon for iron-bound packages. Sales were reported of 200 brls iron-bound, at 89c.

Lake freights were less active, the advance of 2c insisted on by carriers checking business. Vessels were not over plenty, and the market was firm, though agents were very willing to make engagements at 15c for corn and 16c for wheat to Buffalo. A total of 14 vessels were chartered at this port. They will carry out 45,000 bu wheat; 253,000 bu corn, and 19,000 bu barley. Rates closed steady at 15c for corn and 16c for wheat by sail to Buffalo; asking 25c for wheat to Kingston; to Portland 24c asked for corn; and to Boston 25c for corn.

Provisions were very quiet at about yesterday's prices. Some few orders were on the market, but at prices below those holders were asking, hence there was little done on this score. Speculators did nothing of consequence, there existing quite a difference in views as to what the various descriptions of hog product are worth for future delivery, packers, in view of the very fair receipts of live hogs and the steady prices therefor, refusing to shade former asking figures. Mess pork could have been had at yesterday's figures. Lard is somewhat [illegible]. There are a few small lots of winter [illegible] on the market that can be had at [illegible] some holders of round lots will not sell below 9c. Meats continue scarce, and consequently quite firm. A few transactions for future are making, but the amounts are small. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash, or seller October, $14.25@14.50; do seller December, $13.62½@13.75; January, $13.50@13.60; do seller March, $13.75@13.85. Lard, cash, $[illegible]; do seller December, [illegible]; and seller the year, [illegible]; seller January, 8½c; summer lard [illegible] for choice, and [illegible] for ordinary. Dry salted shoulders, [illegible]; short ribs, [illegible]; short clear, [illegible]. [illegible]

Flour was in limited demand, and the market was quiet, but steady and unchanged. Orders were comparatively scarce, so that the trade was confined almost entirely to local dealers, and their wants were limited. Bran firmer and 50c higher. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras, not named, at $7.75; 100 brls do (Orion) on p. t.; 100 brls seconds at $5.50; 100 brls spring extras (Minnesota) at $7.00; 200 brls do (Spotless) at $6.75; 100 brls do (Eikador) on p. t.; 75 brls do, not named, at $6.25; 25 brls do at $6.45; 60 brls do at $6.40; total, 810 brls. And 20 tons bran at $10.00; 20 tons do at $9.75; 20 tons at $9.50, all on track.

The following table exhibits the stock of flour in store in this city on the 1st of each month (or the first Monday) for the past five years:

[illegible]

Wheat was moderately active, but weak, and we note a decline of fully ¾@1c per bushel, with the tendency downward at the close. In view of the liberal receipts sellers for future delivery were anxious to make contracts at inside prices, and this fact created weakness, buyers being extremely cautious and rather limited in points of numbers until the market dropped 2@3c, when a good inquiry was developed, and a very fair day's business was transacted. Shippers held off until after 12 o'clock, not caring to pay 16c freights to Buffalo, unless they could buy wheat in the neighborhood of $1.15 per bushel, it costing about 24@25c per bushel to place this cereal upon the New York market, while the difference in the price of wheat here and at New York is only 28c per bushel, leaving the shipper a margin of 4@5c per bushel, besides the privilege of running the risk of a decline while the property is in transitu. Receipts are improving, and if the report of the inspectors and the railroads to the Board of Trade is correct, there must be some very large cars in the grain carrying trade now. For instance, yesterday morning the inspector reported 194 cars in by rail. The report of the Secretary of the Board this morning showed the receipts to be 127,710 bushels, the incomings being entirely by rail. This gives an average of a trifle over 650 bushels to a car-load, which is a little more than a car will hold conveniently. At the close the market was dull and easy at $1.15@1.16 for cash No. 2; $1.08@1.04 for No. 1; $1.08@1.04 for No. 3, and [illegible] for rejected. No. 2, seller October, closed at $1.14@1.15; do seller the last half, $1.15@1.15½; do seller the year, $1.14@1.14¼. [illegible] Total, 120,000 bu.

Corn was in very good demand, both for present and future delivery, and the market may be quoted active, but a weak feeling prevailed, and a decline of ½c per bu was quite fully established. Early in the day the market was firm, the speculative element having full sway, but when shippers refused to pay asking prices on account of the advance in freights, there were numerous sellers for future delivery at inside prices. Our receipts are liberal, and, from indications, are likely to improve. Eastern advices were not as favorable as holders wished, while the stock at New York is quite large, and the amount "in sight" destined for the seaboard is about double what it was this time last year. No. 2 cash closed at 32¾@33c, and rejected at 33c. No. 2, seller October closed dull at 32½c, and seller the last half do, or seller November at 33c. [illegible] Total, 263,000 bu.

Oats were quite active, but decidedly weak and a decline of ¼@½c per bushel was established. There were numerous sellers, not a great many buyers, hence the latter had the advantage. Offerings for future delivery were free, and the general tenor of the market was adverse to the interests of holders. No. 2, "regular," sold at 21½@22c, and at 22@22½c for "strictly fresh,"—closing weak and dull. Rejected dull at 18@18½c. [illegible] Total 100,000 bu.

Rye was wanted at yesterday's figures, and all offerings met with ready sale at 53c for No. 2, while Rejected was 1c higher, selling at 47c. At the close the market was quiet and steady at 53c for No. 2. Sales were reported at 4,400 bu No. 2 at 53c; [illegible] Total, 8,000 bu.

Barley was active, but decidedly weak, and a decline of 1@2c per bu. was fully established. The sharp advance a few days ago tended to develop large shipments to this city, and this rather surprised the parties who began manipulating prices about ten days ago, and who have evidently given the market the go-by. The shorts were buying, however, but invested on lower figures, and sellers were obliged to meet them, the former having the market in their own hands. No. 2 closed dull and easy at 61@61½c cash; 60@61c seller October, and [illegible] seller November. Sales were reported of 7,800 bu No. 2 at 64c; [illegible] Total, [illegible].

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 2.

ALCOHOL—The demand is active at former quotations, viz.: $1.90@1.95 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Continues quiet at the annexed range of prices: $80.00@90.00 per ton for common; $110.00@130.00 for fair; $160.00 for choice, and $190@200 for choice hurl.

BEANS—Are scarce, and a slight advance is noted in choice navy. We quote: $1.15@2.50 for common to choice, and $2.60@2.70 for navy.

BUTTER—The butter market was without change in any important particular. The demand continues steadily fair, and prices remain firm at the following quotations: Strictly choice dairy, 26@28c; fair to good grades, 18@22c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Remains steady and unchanged. The demand for grain bags was fairly active, but other goods in the list ruled quiet. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 38c; Granhampton, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 36c; Royal River, 36c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 16@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 60@65c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue in very good demand at the following range of prices: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; Utica cement, $2.00@2.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2.10; Akron cement, $2.00@2.10; marble dust, [illegible]; lime, in bulk, [illegible]; lime, [illegible] per brl; white sand, per brl, [illegible]; plastering hair, per bu, [illegible]; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick (common), $12.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@30.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00; del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00, del; Hinsdale, $35.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $2.00@2.50. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

[illegible]

COOPERAGE—Is quiet and steady. Packers have secured about all they want for the opening of the packing season; there is little inquiry for flour barrels. Other descriptions remain unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.40@1.50; lard tierces, $1.60@1.65; whiskey barrels, $2.20@2.25; flour barrels, [illegible]; staves and headings, $17.00@30.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $[illegible]; circle flour headings, [illegible]; flour hoop poles, $12.00@16.00 ₱ m; pork and tierce poles, $20.00@30.00 ₱ m; whiskey barrel staves, $25.00@27.00 ₱ m.

CHEESE—The cheese market continues active, and the firm feeling that has prevailed for some time past is still a feature in the market. Stocks are in fine condition, and a very satisfactory business is doing. We quote: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 12@13c.

COAL—Prices were again firm, and Hocking Valley was advanced 50c per ton, or to $9.00. Other descriptions were without quotable change. Following are the prices current: Lehigh lump, $11.00; Lehigh prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50@10.00; Briar Hill, $9.50@10.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00@10.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Minonk, $7.50.

FISH—Under this head no new features were noted. Stocks are reduced, and prices are firmly sustained. [illegible]

FRUITS—DRIED—Only a small business was doing in this department, and prices are little better than nominal. We repeat our quotations as follows: [illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are coming in freely. The supply of peaches is light. Grapes are in good request. Cranberries have declined, offerings of which were made at $8.00 to $10.00. Sales: Apples—[illegible]. Peaches—140 baskets at 90@95c; [illegible]. Pears—20 baskets at $1.00@1.50. Quinces—25 baskets at $1.25. Grapes—140 cases Concord and Isabella at [illegible]; 20 cases Catawba at $2.00@2.75; 20 cases Delaware at $3.00. Lemons—Dull at $11.50 per box.

GROCERIES—Sugars, syrups, spices, and the better grades of coffees were again exceedingly firm, the demand continuing active and the supply moderate. There was also a liberal movement in nearly all other goods in the list, and the quoted prices were thoroughly sustained. [illegible]

HAY—Was in good request, both on Southern account and for shipment to the lumber regions, and former quotations were firmly adhered to all around. Dealers were paying the following prices: ON TRACK—New timothy, beaten or pressed, $15.00@17.00; do loose pressed, $12.00@14.00; new prairie, beaten pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The hide market was firm and unchanged. [illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—Remains active and firm at former quotations, viz:

[illegible]

LEATHER—No change was visible in the leather market. Steady activity is witnessed, and prices are uniformly firm. We repeat our quotations:

[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There are no changes in prices to-day. The demand continues good, and values steady. [illegible]

NAILS—Are in continued good demand. We quote [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Are active, and prices firm, under a good inquiry. We quote: [illegible]

OILS—Trade was reasonably active, and the general market was firm at the quoted prices. We repeat our list: [illegible]

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain quiet at the prices given below: [illegible]

POULTRY—Continues to be quiet at yesterday's prices. [illegible]

POTATOES—Prices are easier to-day, the market being more fully supplied, with buyers not plenty. [illegible]

SALT—Remains quiet and steady. Ground alum is wanted by interior merchants, and prices are firm. [illegible]

SEEDS—Are dull and heavy. Dealers generally asking $3.75 for good timothy, under a reported deficiency. [illegible]

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS—The demand continues good, and prices are fully sustained. We quote: [illegible]

TEAS—We quote: [illegible]

TOBACCO—Was firm and fairly active at the subjoined quotations: [illegible]

WOOD—Continues in good demand at the late advance. We quote: Beech, $11.50@12.00; maple, [illegible]; hickory, $13.50@14.00; slabs, $7.50.

WOOL—The market remains inactive, but stocks are rather low,—but the [illegible]. We quote: [illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 2.

The receipts of Live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

[illegible]

CATTLE—We have nothing new to report in connection with the cattle market. The extreme dullness and depression that has prevailed for the past fortnight or more has as yet given place to no better condition, and there is not, in the near future, any prospect of a change for the better. The receipts to-day were somewhat smaller than on either of the preceding days of the week, which was a favorable circumstance, but is counted little in the face of continued disheartening advices from the East, and sellers were again at the mercy of buyers. The purchases of shippers exhibited a slight increase in comparison with yesterday, but the demand from this source was, after all, inconsiderable, and light [illegible]. [illegible] There were no extra beeves on sale, and the market for such is purely nominal; but taking the prices paid for good second-class steers as a basis, it is fair to presume that our quotations [illegible] might be realized. [illegible] The market closed weak and unsettled.

QUOTATIONS. [illegible]

CATTLE SALES. [illegible]

HOGS—In this department of the market a liberal amount of trading was done, the attendance of buyers being large, and all taking hold with considerable freedom. The feeling was weak, however, and prices favored buyers to the extent of 5c per 100 lbs on both light and heavy grades. Michigan hogs were again almost wholly neglected, and holders were only enabled to realize by granting further concessions. [illegible]

HOG SALES. [illegible]

SHEEP—No new feature was noted in the sheep market. Buyers were not very numerous, but their wants proved sufficient to absorb the supply and previous rates were sustained. The quality was a fair average, and sales were chiefly within the range of $4.00@4.75. We quote common at $3.50@3.75, medium at $4.00@4.50, and good to choice do at $4.75@5.25.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 2.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

[illegible]

FREIGHTS—Vessels were in fair demand, and rates unchanged, as follows: [illegible]

AT THE YARDS.—Trade was active and prices firm. We quote: [illegible]

CARGOES—Sales were as follows: Cargo schr Scottish Chief, from White Lake, 31 m common inch lumber at $12.00; [illegible]. Sold by R. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Galena, from Haven, [illegible] mill-run lumber at $12.25; 1 m joist and scantling at $12.50. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr R. B. King, from Grand Haven, [illegible]

Cargo schr M. Dall, from Oconto, 160 m strips and boards at $21.00; 45 m lath at $2.25. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......Oct. 2.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Nashua, Cleveland, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Grand Haven, 70 m lumber and sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 842 bars railroad iron, 478 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop East Saginaw, Oconto, 180 m lumber.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 931 bars iron and sundries.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 35 pkgs fish, 13 cords wood, and sundries.
Prop Anna Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Bark A. P. Nichols, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Schr Trader, Kenosha, 15 yards gravel.
Schr Tuscola, Frankfort, 300 m lumber, 200 m shingles.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Jones, White River, 120 m lumber.
Schr Ætna, Buffalo, 495 tons coal.
Schr H. M. Davidson, Buffalo, light.
Schr Driver, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Tom Paine, Holland, 36 cords wood.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 50 bgs flax seed, 15 m lumber and sundries.
Prop Hilton, Ludwig's Pier, 90 m lumber, 60 cds wood, 10 cds bark.
Prop Scotia, Montreal, 339 tons pig iron and sundries.
Bark S. B. Pomeroy, Sturgeon Bay, 300 m lumber.
Bark City of Milwaukee, Tawas, 241 m lumber.
Bark G. R. Roberts, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Bark Prince Alfred, Buffalo, 580 tons coal.
Bark Arctic, Muskegon, 165 m lumber.
Bark Tossey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Bark C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 20 m lumber, 20 cds wood, and sundries.
Barge Contest, Oconto, 150 m lumber.
Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, 42 bu railroad iron, 100 cds wood.
Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Prop Imperial, Escanaba, 80 m lumber.
Prop Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Schr O. B. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr J. F. Tracy, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Ironsides, Amherst, 5,468 cubic fat building stone.
Schr E. M. Shoyer, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Schr [illegible] and Floy, White Lake, 85 m lumber.
Schr Despatch, [illegible] 180 m lumber, 38 m lath.
Schr G. Ellen, Ludington, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Presto, Cheboygan, 150 m lumber.
Schr Eden Ellinwood, White River, 160 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Scow South Side, White Lake, 135 m lumber.
Scow Venture, Ahnepee, 72 cords wood.
Scow Salina, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Scow Harmonia, White Lake, 82 m lumber.
Scow Mollie, Grindstone City, 1,892 grindstones.
Scow Silver Cloud, Manitowoc, 80 cords wood, 487 telegraph poles.
Barge Mars, Ludington, 175 m lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 240 m lumber, 10 m lath.

CLEARED.......Oct. 2.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 24,960 bu corn, 400 brls flour, 31 bales broom corn, 54 pkgs butter, 116 boxes grass seeds, and sundries.
Prop Nashua, Ogdensburgh, 11,000 bu corn, 285 brls flour, 410 bu oats, and sundries.
Prop Norman, Duluth, [illegible] brls flour, 727 bu corn, 6,800 bu oats, 10 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Anna Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 200 green hides, 21 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Argyle, Montreal, 17,000 bu wheat, and sundries.
Schr I. M. Foster, Buffalo, 23,176 bu corn.
Schr Knights Templar, Kingston, 27,451 bu wheat.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Schr Sunrise, Buffalo, 29,000 bu corn.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 400 bu oats.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 17,000 bu barley, 25,000 bu corn.
Bark F. B. Gardner, Buffalo, 22,830 bu wheat.
Bark Harvey Bissell, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn.
Bark Summer Cloud, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Bark [illegible] Day, Buffalo, 27,871 bu corn.
Bark Nevada, Kingston, 18,912 bu wheat.
Bark Annie Sherwood, Buffalo, 41,000 bu corn.
Bark J. G. Mass, Collingwood, 6,800 bu oats, 200 brls pork, and sundries.
Bark Sinai, Ludington, 150 bu oats.
Bark J. F. Tracy, Manistee, 200 bu corn.
Bark Homer, Buffalo, 36,500 bu corn.
Bark Montmorency, Kingston, 22,000 bu wheat.
Bark H. Bigler, Buffalo, 23,000 bu wheat.
Bark Imperial, Escanaba, 60 brls beef.
Bark Reindeer, Elk Rapids, 18,000 bu oats.
Bark Mercury, Ludington, 800 bu oats.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Vessels were scarce and in good demand, the market being active to the extent of the offerings. Quotable at 16c for wheat and 15c for corn to Buffalo. To Kingston agents asking 25c for wheat. To Portland via Sarnia and Grand Trunk Railway, agents were asking 24c for corn. To Boston via Buffalo, the Western Transportation Company's steamers (Tuttle's line) were asking 25c. No Northern Transportation steamers in port. The engagements reported were as follows: To Buffalo—Schr Minnie Wing and F. B. Gardner, wheat at 16c; schrs Elizabeth A. Nicholson, Taylor, Colonel Elsworth, and Skylark, corn at 15c. A Mosher, Johnson, Oneonta, bark W. H. Vanderbilt, [illegible] corn at 16c; E. M. Donseman, and H. Boody, [illegible]. To Kingston—D. M. G. Cleveland, wheat at 16c. To Kingston—D. M. Foster, wheat at 24½c. Total capacity equal to 45,000 bu wheat, 253,000 bu corn, and 20,000 bu barley.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 1.—Grain freights were very active at yesterday's decline. Charters: To Buffalo—Barks Lottie Wolf and J. S. Austin; schrs Minnie Slauson, Hattie Johnson, and Col Cook; brig R. M. Standart, prop W. T. Graves, and barge F. D. Russell, wheat at 14½c. To Oswego—Schr Trenton, wheat at 23c. To Kingston—Schr Rising Star and Comanche, wheat at 24c.

Miscellaneous Marine Matters.

WIND—Light from the southeast.

—The schooner Liberty lost part of her deckload and her topsail during the late gale.

—The schooner J. C. King is reported to be ashore near Saginaw.

—The schooner Mary Booth sunk near Green Bay. She was loaded with salt from Saginaw to that port.

—The report of the loss of the Bismarck and her barges proves to be incorrect, as the bark Erastus Corning met them in the Straits all right.

—The City of Fremont pulled the propeller Equinox off the South Manitou, day before yesterday. The sea had washed away her gangways, and the Captain was obliged to throw away a part of her cargo of flour, and about 5,000 bushels of wheat.

—An unknown schooner on her beam-ends, and a propeller with spars and smoke-stack above water, were passed outside of Saginaw Bay.

—Many vessels are reported as ashore above Sauble. Their names are not known.

—The schooner Marysburg, with ore to Cleveland, when nearly off that port, on Sunday morning, was forced to run back to Long Point, where she lost both anchors and her mast-boom. Her Captain had his leg badly hurt.

—Three barges were observed drifting past this port yesterday morning, evidently broken from some tow.

—The scow Wake Up, laden with coal, was struck by the gale and sunk near the mouth of the Detroit River.

—The tug Castle left Buffalo last Sunday morning with a tow of 5 barges, and was compelled to let them go. The barges have got into Buffalo safe and the tug at Erie. The barges were the Lillie May, Ottowa, Warren, Bradley, and Barter.

—The schooner Waite Sherwood was reported as lost, which proves incorrect. She was detained 24 hours at Cleveland in repairing small damages given her by a mud scow.

—A private despatch from Ontario to Buffalo day before yesterday says the schooner Dan Marble is there safe, but 2 other vessels are ashore.

THE STORM—Beyond a doubt, the late gale was one of the severest that ever visited this chain of lakes, and we shall have a fearful record of loss to the shipping when all comes to be summed up. Reports still come pouring in of vessels wrecked, stranded, and badly damaged. The dry docks in this city are already full of vessels under repair, and a great many more outside patiently waiting for their turn. The storm and the consequent damage to the shipping affects some of our builders in this city seriously, and will retard the progress of some of the buildings for want of the lumber that was contracted for by vessels who are now seriously damaged and cannot leave port without repairs, which will necessarily delay them several weeks at the least. Three barges are ashore between Colchester and the mouth of the Detroit River with no cargoes on board. Three other barges, laden with lumber, are anchored along that coast. They are supposed to belong to the steam barge Belle Cross. A three-master is ashore below Bay Point, name unknown. The propeller Fountain City called at Detroit on Sunday. Her Captain states that several vessels were ashore, but gave no further particulars. Wild and various rumors have been set afloat by a certain sensational morning journal in this city, but not being of an authentic character, no publicity need be given to them.

A Terrible Tornado.

Memphis (Sept. 29) Despatch to the St. Louis Republican.

The steamer Julia that came down last night, reports a terrific tornado as having occurred ninety miles above here, yesterday afternoon, at Osceola, Ark. The storm struck the town, containing perhaps 300 [illegible] o'clock, coming from the southwest, and before the citizens could realize its extent, or before they could even get to their doors, it had burst upon them with unprecedented fury and violence, sweeping before it houses, trees, cattle, fences, and everything movable. Trees were carried by the wind like straws; cattle, horses, and mules were blown about the streets, and becoming wild with fright, ran helter-skelter in all directions, and the air was literally thick with fragments of every imaginable thing. The cotton-fields were completely riddled, the stalks torn up by the roots, and the lint blown from the bolls. Fences were torn into kindling wood, houses taken up and carried entirely from the foundations, and roofs and parts of roofs were whirling in the air like autumn leaves, and, in less time than it has taken to write it, the town, once a beautiful place, was a mass of ruins. Three churches and six school-houses were blown down in a moment, and many of the heaviest timbers carried entirely away, and nearly every dwelling-house in Osceola and its immediate vicinity was either blown down or unroofed. The mills and cotton gin belonging to Mr. Eddins, near town, were torn to fragments, and hardly a vestige left of the building to mark the spot where they stood. In all, eighteen persons were killed or badly wounded. Three, two men and a woman, are known to have been killed outright, and others will die of their injuries. After spending its force, the tornado crossed the river, and went directly up stream ten miles, twisting large forest trees up by the roots and throwing some into the river, while others, not so large, were carried high in the air and lodged in branches of larger ones. Its course is marked now by a barren waste on both sides of the river, entire cotton fields having been laid level with the earth, and all buildings in its course razed to the ground. When it left the river it took a northeasterly direction, sweeping everything in its course. Fortunately, the steamer Julia barely missed it. Had she been in its course, the fate of her passengers would inevitably have been death, and the boat would have capsized and went to the bottom. A rough estimate of the loss to the town of Osceola places it at two hundred thousand dollars.

THE OUTLAW OF THE OZARK.

A Horrible Reminiscence of the War of the Rebellion in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

During the war hundreds of scoundrels took advantage of the situation to plunder the defenseless in the districts overrun and laid waste by armies. They robbed and murdered without hesitation or regard to sentiment. Their hands were against every man, and every man's hand was against them. One of the most ferocious and horrible creatures of this class was known to live in the Ozark Mountains, near the Arkansas and Missouri State line, and in a very short time he was spoken of and feared in that region, both by citizens and soldiery. The name of the ruffian, robber, and red handed murderer was Frank Burton, and he was originally a horse-thief in Arkansas, but was so closely pursued into Texas, by a crowd bent on lynching him, that he concluded to seek pastures new, and found them in the Ozark Mountains. Forsyth, Missouri, and Carrolton, Arkansas, are about forty miles apart, and at the side of the road between them Burton selected his place of abode. He built a half hut at the mouth of a natural cave in the side of the mountain, about 200 feet above the road, and there lived alone. Few people saw him and lived to relate it afterward. He always carried a long rifle and heavy side-arms, and would shoot down and rob any one unfortunate enough to come within range of his gun. After his deeds began to be known, a detachment of Federal soldiers was sent after him at half-a-dozen different times, but always returned one, two, or perhaps half-a-dozen men short. Burton wore an old butternut suit, much the color of the trees and rocks on the mountain side, and was an adept at hiding himself and slipping from bush to bush without being seen. On one occasion a company of twenty or thirty men hunted him for a week, and at last got him on a mountain, which they surrounded. They then started up the slope, but had proceeded but a few paces, when a puff of smoke issued from behind a rock a couple of hundred yards away, and the foremost man fell with a bullet hole through his chest. Before the others had recovered from their surprise, another puff of smoke was seen and another fell. The survivors made a rush for the rock, but, ere they reached it and the robber, they ran, but ere they man. The party at last found the deadly only to find that the assassin had a third ed without leaving a trace. While looking for his track they again heard the crack of his rifle and another of their number dropped dead. This was continued until terror took possession of the party and they beat a hasty retreat, nearly one-half of those remaining being convinced that the object of their search was something more than mortal. The General in command of that district at last offered a large reward for the head of the scoundrel, and the reward was increased when it was found that he continued to rob and kill unmolested. Five thousand dollars was at last offered for him dead or alive, and a description of him was printed and circulated among the troops. He was described as short and heavy set, with immense muscular hands and arms. His hair and rough unkempt beard were black as the plumage of a crow, and he was utterly filthy and disgusting in appearance, as he sometimes did not wash his face or hands in weeks. The neighbors living too near him he killed or drove away, and, it is said, and probably with truth, that he murdered no less than one hundred and eighty persons while in that region. One family living within a few miles of his cave he spared for his own convenience. The family consisted of the father, a half-witted puny creature, the wife, and one child, a boy, 10 or 12 years old. Burton, when in the neighborhood, occasionally visited the house and forced them to furnish him with provisions. He threatened them with death if they ever admitted that they knew him, or that he came to the house, and as they knew that he would keep his word, they answered all inquiries by denying that they knew or had ever seen him. The hut in which the family lived was near the base of the mountain, and stood in the centre of a cleared space, about three hundred yards across. Burton, when coming to the house, would stop at the edge of the clearing and carefully inspect the premises to satisfy himself that no enemies were concealed there. Finding that all was secure, he would then hail the family and order the man and boy to leave, which they never failed to do. With his rifle on his arm he would then advance to the cabin and direct the woman to prepare his dinner or breakfast, as the case might be. The woman feared and loathed him, but was afraid to refuse, knowing that he would shoot her down at the first word of remonstrance.

Two Federal soldiers, in a camp seven miles from the spot, concluded to attempt his capture, and, obtaining leave of absence, started for the house. Before leaving camp, they dressed themselves in dirty, tattered linen clothing, although the month was November, and the weather was bitterly cold. One of them was Zachariah Thomas, of Company A, First Iowa Cavalry, and the other was a member of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, whose name is forgotten. On approaching the house, they concealed their pistols in the woods, and without arms of any kind entered the clearing and hailed the woman. It was then about twilight, and both men were shivering with cold and fear, and Thomas afterward said he would have given anything he possessed to have been out of the scrape. The woman answered the call, and they told her that they wanted to see Burton. She said he was not there, but they insisted that they must see him and would remain until he came. The woman finding that they were obstinate, at last consented to let them remain over night, and promised to send her son for Burton in the morning. They passed a miserable and anxious night and rose long before daylight. About 8 o'clock the boy returned and reported that he had found Burton and informed him that two men were waiting to see him. Burton had answered that he would come over, and in a few minutes afterward he appeared at the edge of the clearing. Thomas and his companion walked out to the gate and they surveyed each other for a moment or two in silence. Burton did not seem pleased at their appearance, and once or twice drew up his gun as if to fire. They shouted to him not to shoot, and, throwing up their arms, declared that they had no weapons. Burton took another survey of them, and finally slowly approached, informing them that he would fire on them on the least appearance of treachery, and that he only waived his usual custom of firing on any one within pistol shot of him out of curiosity to hear what they had to say. The trio at last entered the house, and Burton, after ordering the men in front of him, sat down to breakfast with his gun resting against the bed and in easy reach. Thomas, who was thin and very pale, acted as spokesman, and informed him that they had a few days before escaped from a Federal prison at Springfield, and that they were on their way South. They had heard of him, and knowing that he was well provided with such things, came to him for horses, clothing and money. They promised to be able and willing to pay when they reached home, and promised to send him the money. Burton replied that he had no more sympathy for a Southerner than for a Northern man, and that he had no friends. He murdered and robbed both sides, and did not propose to assist any one. The men urged that they were perishing with the clothing they had on, and would either freeze or starve to death if he did not assist them. Burton said he could furnish them with an easier death, and thought he had better kill them and put them out of their trouble. Looking at Thomas' emaciated figure and white face, he added, with horrible humor, that the skeleton could not live long anyway, and might as well be hustled out of the world at once. The two men, whose teeth were chattering with fear and cold, but dared not approach the fire without permission, stood in silence while he munched his breakfast and uttered his ghastly jokes. He at last finished his meal, and, picking up his rifle, placed it across his knees as he seated himself in front of the fire, and gave them permission to approach. They drew up chairs and seated themselves on each side of him, and again urged him to give them horses and arms, saying that it could afford him no gratification to kill two miserable devils like them, and that they would be forever grateful to him for assistance. Burton told them to stop their talk, and he would let them know what he would do with them after he had smoked a pipe. Drawing his pipe from his pocket, he slowly whittled some tobacco from a hard twist and filled the bowl. Thomas, who was at his right hand, reached out, and raising the heavy iron poker in his hand, poked an ember out of the fire for him to light his pipe with. Burton stooped down to put it in the bowl, when Thomas, with the spring of a panther, seized his feet and dealt the ruffian a fearful blow across the back of his head with the poker. His companion at the same instant grasped the muzzle of the rifle and wrenched it from his lap. Burton pitched forward on the hearth, but, although stunned, still endeavored to clutch at his rifle-stock. Thomas had no intention of allowing his advantage to slip from him, and while Burton was still on his hands and knees, sprung on his back, and using both hands, showered blow after blow upon his head, crushing his skull in at almost every stroke. When satisfied at last that the wretch was dead, Thomas dropped the poker, and the two men, completely unnerved with the terrible struggle, laughed hysterically. The woman, who had been a terrified spectator of the scene, and who had, after the first blow, wrung her hands and cried "For God's sake, don't let him get up or we are all lost," fell to the floor in a dead faint. The soldiers dashed a part of the contents of the water-bucket over her, and soon restored her to consciousness. They then took Burton's rifle and side-arms and started for the camp, leaving the body on the hearth. They had proceeded but about a quarter of a mile when they heard the woman scream, and, turning, saw her beckoning to them to return. Not knowing what she wanted, they ran back and saw the most horrible sight they had ever witnessed. Burton, whom they had supposed dead, still had a spark of life in his ugly body, and after they left had gained his hands and knees and endeavored to crawl away.

His eyes were pounded from the sockets, and, as his head was beaten to a jelly, he of course knew nothing, although he had groped around until he found the door, and on his hands and knees was crawling away over the dead grass.

Thomas and his companion gazed on the blood-curdling spectacle a moment, and then seizing the ax at the wood-pile, hewed the head from the trunk, and, anxious to get away from the spot, dropped the weapons, and still bearing the gory head ran toward their camp. They reached it in about two hours' time, and, exhibiting the head, related the story to their Colonel. Several of the soldiers recognized the head as that of Burton, and the two men had no difficulty in obtaining the reward. Their exploit made them heroes in the eyes of the people in that portion of the country, and it was principally owing to his reputation and the start in life obtained through the reward that Thomas afterward married the daughter of the Colonel of his regiment. He is now living in the southern part of this State, and with a modest competence and a charming family, is as happy as he could desire to be. Even at this day he is disinclined to speak of his adventure and shudders involuntarily when the subject is alluded to. What became of his companion our informant was unable to state.

Thomas, accompanied by some soldiers from his company, and under the guidance of the boy who had summoned Burton for them, visited the robber's cave a day or two after the adventure, and there found a large pile of arms of all descriptions, a number of watches, quite a large sum of money, and over fifty suits of clothes the monster had stripped from the bodies of his victims. In the breast of almost every coat was found a bullet hole, and in the heaps of garments the Southern gray and the Northern blue were indiscriminately piled. What became of the plunder is not clear, but it probably fell to Thomas and his friend. Both men afterward regretted that they left the rifle of the assassin in the cabin, as it was not to be found when they returned and looked for it. They solemnly declared that the stock contained a row of notches, reaching from the breech to the muzzle, and that Burton told them that every notch presented a life he had taken, and that two more would probably be added for their own unless he felt an unusual generosity and allowed them to live.

With the exception of a brief mention made of the affair at the time, by an army correspondent, this almost incredible story [illegible] surviving members of the [illegible] details given Tenth Illinois Cavalry will recall [illegible].

Hurrah for Horace Greeley.

AIR—"Dixie's Sunny Land."

We are coming, Horace Greeley, from the mountains to the main;
We are coming from the hill-tops; we are coming from the plain;
From Alabama's cotton-fields, from Minnesota's pines,
All of Columbia's wide expanse, we are streaming into line.

Chorus—Hurrah for Horace Greeley,
Columbia's noble son!
He'll sweep the Union fore and aft, from Maine to Oregon.

From dark Sascoree's turbid stream, from Sacramento's vines;
From out New England's workshops, from Pennsylvania's mines;
We are coming from Nevada, the home of Parson Nye;
Reform and Horace Greeley, the Freeman's battle-cry.

We are coming to the rescue, our native land to save
From impious hands who'd desecrate our fathers' names and graves;
Who'd trample on our liberties, our lands and treasure steal,
And prostrate our Southern brothers beneath the tyrant's heel.

They promised us economy in Grant's Administration;
Instead of that, they've bankrupted the credit of the nation.
Our foreign shipping's but a myth, our public funds no more,
While his band of noble red men have drenched our plains in gore.

This gracious stem of Jesse's rod one thing at least has done:
The Cramers, Dents, the Grants and Sharpes,—enriched them every one;
With Cramer o'er at Denmark, and Casey at Orleans,
Where Hickory dealt to Pakenham a dose of Yankee beans;

With Hodge to keep his revenue, and Ben. to keep his spoons,
The virtuous Ollie Morton his adviser and his groom,
A sympathizing demijohn supplies his wit and sense,
While he's trained by Roscoe Conkling in the art of self-defence.

Why the gallant Thomas Murphy, old Robeson and Borie,
Encircle our Ulysses in his military glory,
The reason now for all of this to you will plainly be
They purchased for Ulysses his Cottage by the Sea.

This reticent Ulysses is fluent on the horse;
He meddled in Missouri, much to McClurg's remorse;
He ventured on two vetoes, when the bills, without a pause,
"To the contrary notwithstanding," were engrafted in our laws.

As there was no other Russia, he would purchase San Domingo,
And perpetuate his dynasty with "Fred," be would, by jingo;
He decapitated Sumner, and trampled down our laws,
To hold high glee and carnival with the traitor General Babcock.

He sent Ben. Wade and Douglass to carry out his plans;
But, when they were returning through Dixie's sunny land,
When on Potomac's rippling tide, with a bit of ancient rigor,
They treated old Fred. Douglass like any other "nigger."

He lobbied in the Senate, much to his own relief;
But little did Ulysses think he'd there be brought to grief.
When Trumbull, Schurz, and Sumner did his tricks so well disjoint
That Uncle Samuel's spectacles could not discern the point.

He may talk horse at Long Branch, and spout to Duke Alexis;
With his Ku-Klux and Enforcement laws, may interfere with Texas;
He may throw elections overboard, and think it loyal fun;
But he can't defeat our Greeley with his little Gatling gun.

We are a band of brothers, in Reformation's cause;
With B. Gratz Brown and "Honesty," we will maintain the laws;
We will cement the golden ties that tyranny has riven,
And join the hand of fellowship "across the bloody chasm."

Chorus—Hurrah for Horace Greeley,
Columbia's noble son!
He'll sweep the Union fore and aft, from Maine to Oregon.

J. R. GOSHORN.

MANSFIELD, Piatt Co., Ill., Sept. 25.

Shooting Affair in Jerseyville, Ill.

From the St. Louis Globe, Sept. 30.

Adam Forepaugh's Grand Menagerie and Circus exhibited at Jerseyville, Ill., on Saturday last, and, though the day was disagreeable and rainy, quite a crowd turned out to see the show. About 6 p. m. two or three of the drivers attached to the show entered the saloon kept by Ben. Green, and in a quiet manner took a drink. While there they met some others, and kept drinking until slightly exhilarated, when one of the drivers, named Jones, a mild, inoffensive man, proposed a song, which, being seconded by all present, was immediately carried out. While singing, a special town officer named Neece entered the saloon, and in a peremptory manner, accompanied by profane expressions, ordered the singing to be stopped immediately. The bar-tender, Lewis Hall, requested Neece to permit the singing, as no injury was being done, and the party were surely enjoying themselves. But Neece demanded a cessation of the singing. Finding that nobody paid any attention to him, he (Neece) went out into the street and informed James McKinney, City Marshal, that some showmen were creating a disturbance at Green's saloon. The Marshal came into the saloon, and, it is alleged, without saying a word, seized Jones by the collar, drew a revolver, and with an oath shot him through the breast, the ball entering below the right nipple and being extracted from the left side of the back, between the third and fourth rib.

McKinney then ran out of the saloon and, passing through an adjacent cigar store, escaped.

The wounded man was taken to the Jersey House and carefully attended, but the physicians state that he cannot possibly live. His people reside in Maysville, Ky., and he has been known as a very quiet, peaceful, and inoffensive man.

It is said that this is not McKinney's first offence in the shooting line. The attaches of the show, some four hundred in number, were terribly excited over the affair, as they might well be, and threatened dire vengeance upon the whole community, but Mr. Forepaugh's exertions, we believe, prevented the threats from being executed.

John Adams' Appreciation of Sculpture and Painting.

The following letter from the second President of the United States, published by the American Bibliopolist, is both curious and characteristic:

QUINCY, Feb. 7, 1819.

DEAR SIR: I have received your polite favor of the 3d of this month. I am afraid you are engaged in speculations that will never be profitable to you. The age of sculpture and painting has not yet arrived in this country, and I hope it will not arrive very soon. Artists have done what they pleased with my face and eyes, head and shoulders, stature and figure, and they have made of them matters as fit for exhibition as Harlequin or Punch. They may continue to do so as long as they please. I would not give a sixpence for a picture of Raphael or a statue of Phidias. I am confident that you will not find purchasers for your bust, and therefore, I am sorry that you are engaged in so hopeless a speculation, because I believe you to be a great artist and an amiable man.

I am, Sir, with sincere esteem, your most obedient humble servant, J. ADAMS.

MONS. BINON, Sculptor.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

[illegible]

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

[illegible]

Illinois Central Railroad.

[illegible]

Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Cincinnati.

[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

[illegible]

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

BITTERS.

Boker's Bitters! Boker's Bitters!

Nobody should be without a bottle of

"BOKER'S BITTERS,"

since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be BY FAR THE BEST and most EFFICACIOUS Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, P. O. Box 1029. 66 Liberty-st., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE CHROMO GIVEN AWAY Entitled "Washing Day."

This is the first of a series of fine Oil Chromos, one of which will be presented to each purchaser of a pound of Tea.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, 116 West Washington-st.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to No. 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

[illegible]

Dr. F. Brooks,

Chicago, Ill., [illegible]

NO CURE! NO PAY! | DR. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all Chronic and Nervous diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Rubber Goods always on hand.

Dr. Stone, Confidential Physician,

[illegible] 122 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.,

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes of any specialist in Chicago. [illegible] All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

The Chicago Tribune.

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Thursday Morning, October 3, 1872.

WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will be sent to mail subscribers till Nov. 15, at the following rates:
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LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

ILLINOIS.

Senator Trumbull.

The Hon. Lyman Trumbull will address the people at the following times and places:
Waukegan, Lake Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8, night.
Mendota, LaSalle Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9, day.
Sycamore, DeKalb Co., Thursday, Oct. 10, day.

Senator Schurz.

Senator Schurz will speak as follows:
Monee, Oct. 5.

Judge Otis.

Judge L. B. Otis, candidate for Congress in the First District, will speak in Du Page County, at the following places, on the dates stated. James H. Myers, of Du Page County, will address the meetings at the same time:
Bloomingdale, Thursday, Oct. 3, 2 p. m.
Danby, Thursday, Oct. 3, 7 p. m.
Wheaton, Saturday, Oct. 5, 2 p. m.
At Wheaton, Saturday, Oct. 5, at 2 p. m., the meeting will be addressed by the Hon. L. B. Otis, General I. N. Stiles, and by Emil Deitsch, the latter of whom will speak in German.

General Black.

General John C. Black will address the people at the following times and places:
[illegible], McDonough Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Arcola, Douglas Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
Ashley, Washington Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
[illegible], Macon Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Decatur, Macon Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Danville, Vermilion Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Tuscola, Douglas Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Marion, Williamson Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Louisville, Clay Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Effingham, Effingham Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Taylorville, Christian Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Waukegan, Lake Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Woodstock, McHenry Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
Freeport, Stephenson Co., Saturday, Nov. 2.
The above are all day meetings, except Decatur, Oct. 11.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 3.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. [illegible]
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. [illegible]

The Hon. J. C. Stoughton.

The Hon. J. C. Stoughton will speak as follows:
[illegible], McDonough Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.
[illegible], Knox County, Friday, Oct. 4.
[illegible]burg, Knox County, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Hon. John M. Crebs.

The Hon. John M. Crebs will address the people at the following times and places:
Vienna, Johnson Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.
Golconda, Pope Co., Friday, Oct. 4.
Elizabethtown, Hardin Co., Saturday, Oct. 5.
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co., Monday, Oct. 7.
Eldorado, Saline Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Mill Shoals, White Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
West Salem, Edwards Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Grayville, White Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
The above are all day meetings, except the last, which will be held in the evening.

The Hon. W. J. Allen.

The Hon. W. J. Allen will address the people at the following times and places:
Tamaroa, Perry County, Saturday, Oct. 5.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Monday, Oct. 7.
McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Carmi, White County, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
Fairfield, Wayne County, Thursday, Oct. 10.
Centralia, Marion County, Saturday, Oct. 12.
Equality, Gallatin County, Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Golconda, Pope County, Thursday, Oct. 17.
Metropolis, Massac County, Saturday, Oct. 19.
Cairo, Alexander County, Thursday, Oct. 20.

C. H. Moore and A. E. Stevenson.

The Hon. C. H. Moore, in company with A. E. Stevenson, Esq., will address the people at the following times and places:
Mt. Pulaski, Logan Co., Monday, Oct. 7.
Elkhart, Logan Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Atlanta, Logan Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
McLean, McLean Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Heyworth, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Minier, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 14.
Delavan, Tazewell Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Mason City, Mason Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Havana, Mason Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Bath, Mason Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Washington, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Chenoa, McLean Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Lexington, McLean Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Leroy, McLean Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Saybrook, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Mackinaw, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
The above are all night meetings.

The Hon. G. D. A. Parks.

The Hon. G. D. A. Parks will address the people at the following times and places:
Streator, LaSalle Co., Friday, Oct. 4.
Tonica, LaSalle Co., Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Hon. W. W. O'Brien.

The Hon. W. W. O'Brien will address the people at the following times and places:
Keithsburg, Mercer Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.
Springfield, Sangamon Co., Saturday, Oct. 5.
Minonk, Woodford Co., Monday, Oct. 7.
Clinton, DeWitt Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Freeport, Stephenson Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
Galena, Jo Daviess Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Fulton, Whiteside Co., Friday, Oct. 11.

Judge Eustace.

Judge John V. Eustace, candidate for Attorney General, will address the people at the following times and places:
Rock Island, Rock Island Co., Oct. 3, night.
Aledo, Mercer Co., Oct. 4, day.
Monmouth, Warren Co., Oct. 5, night.
Carthage, Hancock Co., Oct. 7, night.
Bushnell, McDonough Co., Oct. 8.
Lewistown, Fulton Co., Oct. 9, night.
Rushville, Schuyler Co., Oct. 10, night.
Mount Sterling, Brown Co., Oct. 11, day.
Quincy, Adams Co., Oct. 12, night.
Pittsfield, Pike Co., Oct. 17, day.
Winchester, Scott Co., Oct. 18, day.
Carrollton, Greene Co., Oct. 19, day.
Jerseyville, Jersey Co., Oct. 21, day.
Alton, Madison Co., Oct. 22, night.
Belleville, St. Clair Co., Oct. 23, day.
Sparta, Randolph Co., Oct. 24, night.
Chester, Randolph Co., Oct. 25, day.
Tamaroa, Perry Co., Oct. [illegible], night.
Carbondale, Jackson Co., Oct. 28, night.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Oct. 29, night.
Centralia, Marion Co., Oct. 30, night.
Mattoon, Coles Co., Oct. 31, day.
Paris, Edgar Co., Nov. 1, day.

The Hon. S. L. Bryan and D. K. Green.

The Hon. Silas L. Bryan and the Hon. D. K. Green will address the people at the following times and places:
Lindell, Washington Co., Friday, Oct. 4.
Nashville, Washington Co., Saturday, Oct. 5.
[illegible], Washington Co., [illegible]
Venedy, Washington Co., [illegible]
Collins, Clinton Co., [illegible]
Trenton, Clinton Co., [illegible]
[illegible], Clinton Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Captain F. M. Grant.

Captain F. M. Grant, of Galesburg, will address the friends of Greeley and Koerner as follows:
Thursday evening, Oct. 3, Colebrook.
Friday evening, Oct. 4, Wataga.
Tuesday evening, Oct. 8, Bushnell.
Friday evening, Oct. 11, Moline.

The Hon. W. H. Neece.

The Hon. W. H. Neece will address the people at the following times and places:
Swan Creek, Warren Co., Monday, Oct. 7.
Cameron, Warren Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Berwick, Warren Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
Butlerville, Schuyler Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Browning, Schuyler Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Littleton, Schuyler Co., Saturday, Oct. 12.
Basco, Hancock Co., Monday, Oct. 14.
Warsaw, Hancock Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Nauvoo, Hancock Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Dallas, Hancock Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Fountain Green, Hancock Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
LaHarpe, Hancock Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Tome Hall's, Henderson Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Oquawka, Henderson Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
And in Mercer County from Oct. 24 to 31.
The above are all night meetings, except Oct. 9.

Joint Discussion.

The Hon. R. M. Knapp and Colonel A. C. Mathews, candidates for Congress in the Eleventh District, will address the people in joint discussion at—
Carrollton, Greene Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.

INDIANA.

General Black.

General J. C. Black will speak as follows:
Charlestown, Clarke Co., Thursday, Oct. 3, 1 p. m.
Lebanon, Boone Co., Friday, Oct. 4, 1 p. m.
Huntington, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1 p. m.

V. B. Denslow.

V. B. Denslow, of Chicago, will speak as follows:
Columbia City, Oct. 3.
Fremont, Oct. 4, evening.
Angola, Oct. 5, afternoon.
Butler, Oct. 5, evening.

Senator Trumbull.

The Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, will address the people as follows:
Elkhart, Elkhart Co., Thursday, Oct. 3, 1 p. m.
Warsaw, Kosciusko Co., Friday, Oct. 4, 1 p. m.
Wabash, Wabash Co., Saturday, Oct. 5, 1 p. m.

Governor Bross.

The Hon. William Bross, of Illinois, will address the people as follows:
Remington, Jasper Co., for the Counties of Jasper, Newton, Benton, and White, Thursday, Oct. 3, 1 p. m.
Williamsport, Warren Co., Friday, Oct. 4, 1 p. m.
Newport, Vermillion Co., Saturday, Oct. 5, 1 p. m.

Governor Blair.

Governor Austin Blair, of Michigan, will address the people as follows:
Angola, Steuben Co., Saturday, Oct. 5, 1 p. m.
Goshen, Elkhart Co., Monday, Oct. 7, 1 p. m., with ex-Senator Doolittle.

Governor Palmer.

Governor Palmer will address the people of Indiana as follows:
Noblesville, Thursday, Oct. 3.
Martinsville, Friday, Oct. 4.

The Hon. Gustavus Koerner.

The Hon. Gustavus Koerner will address the people of Indiana as follows:
Richmond, Thursday, Oct. 3.
Evansville, Friday, Oct. 4.
Tell City, Saturday, Oct. 5.

CREDIT MOBILIER, ETC.

Speaker Blaine has denied *in toto* his alleged dealings in Kansas Pacific Railway stock, recently published in the New York *Tribune*. The *Tribune* alleges that the document which it published was a transcript from a legal record. Without calling in question the sincerity of Mr. Blaine's denial, for we would greatly prefer to believe him innocent of all the charges brought against him, it does seem a little strange that his name should be so frequently employed by litigants quarrelling over the *debris* of subsidized railways.

The Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, has also [illegible]. The following is the material portion:

> But, let who may be responsible for the story it is false. I have never owned a share of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, nor has any member of my family, either directly or by the intervention of a trustee or agent; nor do I nor have I ever owned a share of stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, nor is there any held by anybody to my use, or that of any member of my family, or of my heirs and assigns; nor, again, have I or they ever owned a Pacific Railroad bond, except one $1,000 income bond, which was purchased for me in open market, some months since, by Henry C. Townsend, Esq., my counsel, at my request, with funds he had collected for me. I had hoped to retain this ten per cent investment long enough to enable me to collect at least one year's interest on it, but was some time since constrained to request Mr. Townsend to sell it, which would not have been necessary had there been any truth in that portion of Mr. M'Comb's testimony which refers to me.
>
> Trusting, my dear friend, that you will give this such publicity as it may in your judgment deserve, I remain yours, very truly,
>
> WM. D. KELLEY.
>
> THOS. W. PRICE, Esq.

Mr. Kelley's denial is comprehensive enough to cover the whole case, and we are left to infer, therefore, that, when Oakes Ames wrote to M'Comb that he had assigned "two, Pennsylvania," he lied about Kelley, for we have no doubt that M'Comb told the exact truth when he swore to the list of names which Ames read to him out of the Credit Mobilier books. Yet, when required to make a choice, we would believe Kelley rather than Ames, upon their unsupported statements.

The Grant organs seem to think there is something in the point made by Mr. Colfax, that there was no legislation affecting the Union Pacific Railway subsequent to the date of the alleged bribery. There was such subsequent legislation at three separate times,—legislation deemed very important by the Company,—but that really makes no difference. Leaving the names on Oakes Ames' list out of view entirely,—acquitting everybody mentioned, both those who have denied and those who have not,—and taking the letters of Oakes Ames to M'Comb, which nobody has denied, for our guide, we find abundant reason for assigning stock to members of Congress. One of the first things that Ames says in the letter detailing his assignment of stock is, "I don't fear any investigation here" (to wit: in Washington). To prevent an investigation would naturally be an important thing for a Company which was dividing "several hundred per cent," obtained from the proceeds of Government bonds, among its stockholders, while the road was in the course of construction. And, generally, it would be a very natural proceeding to bring the agents of the Government (which was one party to the contract; the Company itself, represented by Ames, being the other party) over to the side of the Company, and to have them take a Company-view of any dispute that might arise between the two parties,—as, for instance, concerning the payment of interest on the Pacific Railroad bonds issued by the Government. In order to avoid wounding people's feelings, we will imagine that all this had happened in Japan. Would it seem surprising—would it be of the least consequence—if no subsequent legislation were ever passed by Congress on behalf of the Company engaged in the bribery? Would there not be abundant reasons for pursuing that identical course? There has probably been as much money disbursed in the New York Legislature to prevent legislation or other action relating to the Erie Railway and other corporations, in that body, as to procure it. Why might not the same principles or theories obtain on the larger theatre of Washington?

The two letters of Ames to M'Comb yet remain unchallenged, and they mean bribery or nothing. There is one thing certain—if the Liberals carry the next House of Representatives, they will have an investigation of this Credit Mobilier affair that will leave nothing in the dark.

Those of our citizens who have resided here for the last two years or more must have been struck, yesterday morning, by the familiarity of names of the leading participants in the Republican County Convention. There was hardly a man who has ever been a ward-bummer and professional political barnacle who was not there, and who was not active, either as a candidate or as a striker for some other candidate. How many of the barnacle Conventions of the past are recalled by glancing over the following list of candidates, committeemen, and operators: Ike Pflaum, John Summerfield, Tom Keefe, Frank Warren, Hugh Reed, S. D. Phelps, Charley Reed, N. T. Gassette, John Van't Woud, Conrad Folz, Tim. Bradley, Gus. Busse, Jim Root, John Humphrey, Ed. Longley, Henry Pilgrim, Pete Hand, Joe Pollock, Dan. Brubaton, Alonzo Snider, Buffalo Miller, Bill Gray, C. G. Pashock, and C. H. Dalton. We might extend this list indefinitely, but the reader, from memory, can fill out the rest of the 200. About one-half of these men were nominated for offices, and to the custody of the other half was intrusted the management of the campaign. Is it not time for a change?

THE CRIME OF YERKES.

In February, 1872, Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., of Philadelphia, a broker, and Joseph F. Marcer, City Treasurer of Philadelphia, were convicted, before the Court of Quarter Sessions of that city, of the crime of conspiracy and embezzlement of the funds of the city. It appeared that Marcer furnished Yerkes with the money of the city to engage in stock purchases and gambling for their joint benefit, and that large sums were lost. After the conviction, a motion for a new trial was overruled. In sentencing Yerkes the Presiding Judge said:

> Charles T. Yerkes, Jr.: You have been convicted by a jury of your own selection of the offence of larceny. The motion for a new trial made in your behalf by your learned counsel has been carefully considered and overruled, the majority of the Court being entirely satisfied with the propriety of the conviction, both upon the law and the evidence. Your offence was one of more than usual gravity, the more so that the large amount of money which you obtained belonged to the city. And it was aggravated by the fact, of which you have judicial knowledge, that you had in addition thereto unlawfully used and converted to your own use several hundred thousand dollars of the loan and money of the city. For such an offence the maximum punishment affixed by law to the crime of larceny is singularly merciful. If your case points no other moral, it will at least teach the lesson long needed at the present time, that the Treasury of the city is not to be invaded and plundered with impunity, under the disguise of a [illegible] transaction, and that there is still a power in the law to vindicate itself and protect the public. The sentence of the Court is, that you pay a fine of $500 to the Commonwealth, for the use of the county, that you pay the costs of prosecution, and that you undergo an imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District, by separate and solitary confinement at labor, for the period of two years and nine months, and that you stand committed until this sentence is complied with.

Upon his conviction, Yerkes complained of the injustice done him by his party friends, especially by the officers of the State, in allowing him to be disgraced and punished for an offence of which they were equally guilty. He thereupon prepared a statement giving a history of his transactions with John F. Hartranft, Auditor General, and Robert W. Mackey, Treasurer of the State, for whom, as broker, he had been using the State funds in all manner of speculations, including even the purchase of State bonds for the State. He exhibited his books, in which were recorded his accounts with these men and the division of the profits with them, and also Hartranft's letters to him in relation to their joint illegal operations. This statement he verified on oath before a Magistrate, and left it with a friend to be published afterwards. Hartranft has since been in the [illegible] General, thus [illegible] ranft, [illegible] his associate, thought [illegible] all talk of himself and his crimes by getting the Republican nomination for Governor. He did get the nomination, but the revolt of the better class of Republicans assumed such gigantic proportions that at last, after a consultation, it was resolved to offer Yerkes a pardon upon the condition that he would retract his former statements. Yerkes accepted the condition, and furnished a written retraction of all he had said of him, and was forthwith pardoned.

It will be understood that Yerkes was convicted of conspiring with Marcer to use and embezzle funds belonging to the City of Philadelphia. With that transaction Hartranft had nothing to do. Yerkes has been pardoned of a crime of which he was assuredly guilty. Even the pardon recites his conviction, and places the exercise of mercy upon the fact that it was asked for by a number of citizens, including J. F. Hartranft, R. W. Mackey, W. H. Kemble, and all the other members of the corrupt Ring who have got control of the State Treasury of Pennsylvania.

His statement under oath, relating to his dealings with Hartranft and Mackey, was made by him voluntarily; he substantiated it by Hartranft's letters and receipts, and by the records of the bank through which Yerkes did his business. Hartranft's attempt to break the force of his guilt by a pardon and a retraction has provoked from all parties in Pennsylvania an expression of indignant contempt. It has but added to the popular disgust at the desperate means resorted to to perpetuate the Cameron Ring in Pennsylvania.

MR. ADAMS AND THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The elements of a political campaign seldom shape themselves to suit the brilliant and really able members of the Adams family. Charles Francis Adams' connection with the Cincinnati movement, though wholly respectable, was of such an indefinable, intangible sort that it was difficult to determine whether he was a real flesh-and-blood candidate, or only a vague political spirituality, which could be seen, but not grasped. John Quincy Adams is more substantial and earthy. He is as willing as ever Barkis was. He has been for years the forlorn hope of the Democratic party in Massachusetts, and for six years past has been set up and bowled over with philosophic complacency. He has usually been at the head of a ticket without any tail, and is now at the tail of a ticket without any head, and is still happy. And now, still another Adams comes to the front, who has latterly been eating crow, and explains how he came to eat it. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., is the gentleman who has been engaged over what appears to have been a very unsavory dish [illegible], and, in a speech delivered among the granite quarries of his native town, on the 1st inst., he tells why he intends to vote for Grant, and how much he dislikes to do so. There are two or three points which need attention (most of the speech being a dissertation on boiled crow), and to these we will allude briefly. Mr. Adams says

> We went to Cincinnati in open revolt against the party manipulations of Messrs. Conkling, and Cameron, and Morton, and Chandler; when we got there we were met by Messrs. Fenton, and Cochrane, and McClure, and Wentworth, and Tilton, and Warmoth, and they, with the aid of Mr. Frank Blair, kindly proceeded to "manage" things for us in the good old way, and, in the first place, to provide us with a candidate.

Although Mr. Adams indulges in a very frequent and familiar use of the personal pronoun with reference to the Cincinnati Convention, he did not sign the call, neither was he present. If he had been, he would not have made such a glaring mistake. Of the six gentlemen mentioned, but two, Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Tilton, were in favor of Mr. Greeley's nomination, and, of these two, Mr. Tilton is in no sense a political manager. Mr. Fenton was not in favor of Mr. Greeley, and left Cincinnati two days before the regular Convention met. Mr. Wentworth went to Cincinnati as a friend and advocate of Judge Davis, and did not vote for Greeley at all; and both McClure and Warmoth were opposed to Mr. Greeley all the time, and did not vote for him once. Mr. Adams' six men in buckram, when confronted with the record, therefore, dwindle down to two, one of whom is mainly ignorant of political management. The inference that one man could manipulate the Cincinnati Convention, which was a popular gathering outside of party, is slightly absurd. If Mr. Adams really believes it, and was really one of "us," he should have been on the ground and have opposed this dangerous one-man power, and thus saved himself from his banquet on crow.

Again, Mr. Adams says:

> Whichever party is successful this year, the vile scandal known as "carpet-bagism" is doomed, and the States lately in rebellion are sure at last of being left to themselves. The only contingency, so far as I can foresee the future, which can endanger this most-to-be-desired result, would be the election of Mr. Greeley.

The carpet-bag system of Government, which has demoralized and despoiled the South, was an outgrowth of the war, and the carpet-bag officials who have intimidated and plundered Southern men are mainly the creatures of the present Administration. They have had control of the National patronage in the South, and, by its use, have governed. They are still supplied regularly with that patronage, and are using it to manipulate those States in the interests of the Administration and for the retention of their power. How, then, is the election of General Grant to abate carpet-bagism? When Mr. Adams can show that he can starve a man by feeding him three times a day, he may be able to show that the carpet-baggers can be dislodged by supplying him with the very material which keeps him in his place. The party in power, like all dynasties, naturally seeks to perpetuate itself; but, the moment the South is freed from carpet-bagism, that moment the Republican party in the South falls to pieces and disappears. It coheres by virtue of the public patronage, and as long as it can be used, corruptly or otherwise, so long will the carpet-bagger flourish in the South. When he takes his final leave, he will take the effects of the Republican party with him, and there will be few to mourn his departure. Instead of making such an illogical assertion as this, point-blank, Mr. Adams should have explained the *modus operandi* of doing away with the carpet-bagger by giving him further means of sustenance.

There is one point more in Mr. Adams' speech which calls for consideration. He says:

> At any cost, we must now convince those who have thought to use us as jockeys would use a horse, that we are not so to be bridled, and mounted, and spurred with impunity,—that indeed safety, to say nothing of success, does not lie in that direction. We and our principles have in this matter been brutally and grievously insulted, and we propose to show that we are not disposed to be accessories to our own dishonor.

Will Mr. Adams explain who it is that proposes to bridle and mount and spur him? Is it McClure, Wentworth, Fenton, or Warmoth? Or who is it? We have not learned of any one who proposes to play the jockey. Does not Mr. Adams' protest arise from the fact that, in coming out for Grant, he has found himself with a full set of harness on, collar and all, and hitched to a very heavy load?

There is one sentiment, however, which Mr. Adams utters over [illegible] and hearty assent, which is eloquent as showing how unsavory the compound was. Mr. Adams says:

> For me, as a citizen of Massachusetts, I do not care to put myself in any position in which I cannot to-morrow, if occasion offers, vote to retain Charles Sumner in the United States Senate; for, no matter how much I may differ from him to-day, I know that, upon the whole, he is, with all his faults, one of the purest, most enlightened, and most disinterested of our public men. So of Mr. Schurz, of Mr. Thurman, and of Mr. Trumbull. Neither, on the other hand, would I contribute voice or vote for the longer continuance in any public office of Mr. Fenton, or Mr. Cameron, or Mr. Chandler, or Mr. Conkling, no matter to what party they belong. In politics, as in trade, there be men and men; and just at present, at least, party organizations seem to me to be a more than usually effective machinery for keeping decent men out of public life and keeping knaves and charlatans in.

And yet Mr. Adams has, for the time being, allied himself with the only party-organization which is engaged in this business!

While we feel it incumbent on us to make these criticisms on Mr. Adams' speech, we are bound to commend it in the main for its candor and general fairness, although the conclusions which he has reached are different from ours.

"NOT TILL AFTER ELECTION."

The frequent recurrence of crime led recently to an organization in this city known as the "Committee of Twenty-five." This Committee is composed of well-known citizens. At the meeting on Monday evening, Sept. 30, a long debate took place on the subject of closing the saloons of this city on Sundays, as a means of preventing crime. At that meeting the following proceedings took place:

> Mr. Charles G. Wicker asked Mr. Talcott, as head of the Police Department, what he considered the great source of crime, and the best means to eradicate it.
>
> Mr. Talcott. Nine-tenths of the crime is brought about by drunkenness; if you enforce your existing laws against keeping open your saloons late on Saturday night and Sunday, your rowdyism and shooting affrays would in a great measure cease.
>
> Mr. Wicker. Have not your Board the power to order the police to enforce the laws?
>
> Mr. Talcott. Yes; but when I bring up the measure I am stared in the face by two noes—Klokke and Sheridan. Politicians seem to be afraid it would injure the Republican party if the Sunday laws are enforced.
>
> Mr. Wicker thought that, on the eve of an election, it was the wrong time to enforce the Sunday laws. Both parties were afraid of the liquor influence, *and he thought it would injure the Republican party*.
>
> Mr. Greenebaum remarked that plenty of hard-working Germans went out with their families on Sunday, and they would consider it a great hardship to be deprived of harmless amusement.
>
> Mr. Prindiville thought if all the people were Germans it might be all right to open on Sunday; but there could be no distinction made between lager-beer saloons and whiskey saloons.
>
> Mr. Turpin insisted that, as a first preliminary, the saloons should be closed from Saturday night to Monday morning.
>
> Mr. Derickson said he was not afraid to face the question,—the good of society imperatively demanded that saloons should be closed on Sunday.
>
> Mr. Wicker said the statistics showed that crime originated with Sunday and Saturday night drinking, and for the good of society saloons must be closed, although it might seem to interfere with the rights of some.
>
> Mr. Turpin offered the following resolutions:
>
> *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Committee that the sale of all intoxicating drinks, including malt or fermented liquors, ought to be prohibited absolutely from Saturday night, at 10 o'clock, to Monday morning.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Mayor be requested to enforce the laws to this effect from this date.
>
> The general sentiment of the meeting was in favor of the resolutions, but, in order to have a full vote in the Committee, *the matter was postponed until the next meeting*.
>
> Mr. Wicker said it would be hard to enforce the law until after election, but then, with a strong sentiment from the Committee, it could be enforced thoroughly in every part of the city,—lager-beer saloons as well as whiskey saloons.
>
> After further discussion the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place in two weeks.

From these proceedings it appears that, with the exception of Mr. Greenebaum, all the gentlemen present were in favor of the absolute and peremptory closing of all saloons from 10 o'clock on Saturday night until Monday morning. Mr. Greenebaum sought an exception in favor of the saloons where beer was sold but he stood alone. The other gentlemen favored the enforcement of the law against all. Mr. Wicker and Mr. Talcott both contended that the average of three homicides a week would cease if the saloons were closed on Sunday; but when Dr. Turpin proposed a resolution to that effect, the subject was postponed, Mr. Wicker taking the ground that to enforce the laws, *before the election*, would hurt the Republican party. He preferred, therefore, in order not to hurt the party, to let rowdyism and crime generally have five weeks more of license, and "then, after the election, the Sunday law could be thoroughly enforced in every part of the city,—lager-beer saloons as well as whiskey saloons." The day after this remarkable speech, Mr. Wicker received the nomination as a candidate for the Legislature.

With all due respect to himself and the gentlemen who composed the Committee of Twenty-five, they have assumed a power which is certainly unknown to the law. As twenty-five citizens, their opinions are entitled to respect; but, when they assume to represent any other portion of the people, or to dictate to the officers of the city that the laws be enforced or not enforced, or that they be enforced against one class of citizens, and not against others, or that they be enforced one week and not enforced the next week, they are exercising functions to which they have no valid claim.

If, as the President of the Police Board officially declared, the closing of the saloons on Sunday would be followed by a cessation of all crimes of violence, that furnishes an argument for closing the saloons; but how would the stoppage of crime hurt the party? Must men be murdered lest the party be injured? Does the salvation of the Republican party hang upon contingency that murder and rowdyism be not suppressed until after the election?

The census of 1870 revealed a total population of 674,022 in the City of Philadelphia, and 942,292 in the City of New York. The registry of voters in the former city this year has reached the enormous number of 162,000, while the highest registration ever attained in New York, even under the palmy days of Tweed and Sweeny, was only 152,000. Reckoning one voter to six inhabitants, the highest honest vote possible in Philadelphia would be 112,337. The vote of New York, on this basis, might reach 157,048, but it has never reached so high a figure. The registration of Philadelphia is *prima facie* evidence of intended frauds, limited only by the power of the scoundrels who deal in pardons and perjury to commit them.

Half a century ago, a Jewish merchant, Isaac Pedro Corne, lived at Grenada, Spain, in a house built at the base of a lofty rock. He devoted himself to marrying and making money, and succeeded so well in both that he amassed a large fortune, and took unto himself seven wives, not polygamously, but in succession, as one after the other was transferred from his arms to the grave. It was his habit to bury his spouses at night and unattended. It was probably this fact that caused the suspicions that finally drove him from the city. He married again twice, and, finally, having buried his nine wives, he was buried himself at Vera Cruz, in 1850. His sons are said to be now living in America. His story had well-nigh been forgotten in Grenada, when, a few weeks since, some workmen employed in repairing his old house discovered a subterranean passage, 135 feet long by 7½ wide, at the end of which were seven female skeletons. Medical experts say that they must have all been placed there during the modern Bluebeard's life. Grenada is properly excited. The skeletons have been taken away; but, if anybody doubts the story, he can go and see the cave.

In the sixteenth century, [illegible] Greiffenklau, Elector of Treves, had a monster cannon [illegible] him. It was 15 feet long, 25,000 pounds in weight. In 1799 the French took it from Ehrenbreitstein and put it in the arsenal of Metz. After the Hundred Days, when so much stolen property was recovered, this seems to have been forgotten. At any rate, it was left at Metz, where the Germans of 1871 expected to recover it. In some mysterious way, however, the great gun was smuggled away to Paris, where it is now, in the Museum of Artillery. It has graven on it, in old Dutch, this inscription:

> I am called the Vulture;
> I serve my gracious Lord of Treves,
> Where he orders me to shoot,
> I batter doors and walls.
> Simon cast me, 1528.

The French *Illustration*, with the laudable purpose of ridiculing the conquerors of France, has published an engraving of the celebrated cannon. The artist, however, has succeeded in ridiculing himself, inasmuch as he translated the last line of the inscription: "*Simon goss mich*, 1528," as "Cast by Simon Gossmich, 1528."

Senator Wilson has told the rustic Pennsylvanians the story of his loves. Quoth Henry: "I love a pretty horse; I love a pretty flower; I love the beautiful trees, the babbling brook; I love a pretty boy; I love a pretty girl; and I love a pretty woman, too!" Such a powerful political harangue must have greatly aided the Penitentiary candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. If it is true that

> He prayeth best who loveth most,

the ex-Know-Nothing must be qualified to lead prayer-meetings without number. There is, indeed, one notable prayer of his on record. After swearing to forever oppose the appointment of "lions, bears, and snakes," with "their slimy tracks and pestilential breath" (these terms mean, in the Wilson vernacular, "aliens, foreigners, and Roman Catholics"), to any offices whatever, he added, with one hand on a Bible and the other raised to heaven: "So help me God, and keep me steadfast." That prayer this campaign has made historic,—unfortunately for Mr. Wilson.

The evidence continues to accumulate that the Grant party in Indiana will attempt to carry the election in that State, next Tuesday, by frauds at the ballot-box. There is no hope for success in a legitimate vote, and, as a last desperate resort, they are determined to try repeating. With this end in view, it is their intention to collect that class of roughs and rascals in the large cities who are adepts in this sort of villany, put them upon the railroad-trains, and vote them at different stations all along the road. There is evidence to show that a considerable number are ready to go from Chicago. We therefore warn our friends in Indiana to be on the lookout for them, and put detectives on the track to spot them, and arrest them the moment they attempt these frauds. If the Liberal party in Indiana can preserve the purity of the ballot-box, the field is won; and, now that the fact is known that this game will be attempted, it can be checked by due vigilance and determination.

The Chicago *Times* publishes a speech from Charles Francis Adams, Jr., in which he invites everybody to vote, reluctantly, for Grant and Wilson, and the *Times* holds that up to the Democrats as an example for them to follow. As Charles Francis Adams, Jr., never was a Democrat, and never voted a Democratic ticket in his life, the exact reason why any Democrat should be influenced by anything he may say or do, is not very apparent. There are three Adamses: Charles Francis, Sr., Charles Francis, Jr., and John Quincy. The latter has been a Democrat every year that he has been nominated by that party for office; in the years that he was not the Democratic candidate, he has insisted that the party was dead, and ought to fuse with the Liberal Republicans. Charles Francis, Jr., has been a Republican all his life.

The State of New York has offered a prize of $100,000 for an invention by which a canal-boat can be propelled not less than three miles an hour, without injury to the canal. All attempts to use steam have hitherto failed, because the resulting agitation of the water washed away the banks. Mr. William Baxter has, however, devised a new form of engine, and a new form of boat, that seem to do away with this objection. He has recently navigated a heavily-laden boat from Buffalo to New York in one hundred and thirty-seven hours, which is five days less than the usual time. The machinery occupies a space only seven feet long and five wide. The cost of engineer, fireman, coal, oil, etc., is stated at a shilling a mile. Mr. Baxter intends to claim the $100,000 straightway.

Secretary Boutwell's October report is another marvel of Treasury bookkeeping. He states the "debt, less cash in Treasury," at $2,166,994,077, and the "cash in Treasury" at $160,546,414. The total debt must, then, be the sum of these amounts, or $2,329,541,-091. But, lo and behold! in the same report the total debt is given as but $2,236,319,190. Is there any explanation of this glaring discrepancy of over $33,000,000? However, taking Mr. Boutwell's figures as the best we can get, we find that he claims a debt reduction, since March 1, 1869, of $289,144,970. During an equal time—three years and seven months—under Johnson, the debt-reduction was $470,256,650.42. Balance in favor of Johnson's Administration, $181,119,580.42.

The foreign commerce of Newport, R. I., yields $936 a year to the United States. The present efficient Administration collects every cent of this enormous sum at the trifling cost of only $8,315.53. This is still another proof of the truth of Mr. George William Curtis' ringing declaration about the annual loss of a fourth of our revenues.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

Moral and Religious Aspects of the Contest.

A Marvel that Any Well-Informed Christian Man Can Advocate or Vote for Grant.

Atrocities of the Grant Republican Policy Towards the Subjected States.

Evil Results of the Domination of Small Men---Grant's "Congenital Imbecility."

The Republican Presidential Candidate One Who Cannot Be Voted For or Against Without Shame.

How the Administration Has Demoralized the Negro Race.

A Third Letter From Ex-President Mahan, of Oberlin College.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 28.

To the Editor of the Advance and Other Conductors of the Religious Press:

BRETHREN: As I stated that it probably would, I find that it does, appear strange to certain conductors of the religious press that I have appeared before the public as an advocate for the election of Mr. Greeley. The *Independent* regards it as "the marvel which may well be the puzzle of experts of the mysteries of human nature." It is a matter of equal marvel to me that any well-informed Christian editor, or Christian man, can advocate, or vote for, the re-election of General Grant. It is a

SPECIAL MARVEL TO ME

that the Administration of General Grant and his party, and their avowed policy for the future in respect to the Subjected States, should be deemed by such men as wise, righteous, and merciful. "This Republican party," says that paper, "has held the control of the Government ever since the close of the war, as it did during the war; and its measures toward the ex-rebels have been characterized by the most remarkable leniency, without a parallel in the history of any similar case. It has sought such a reconstruction as would guarantee the integrity of the Union, and the elementary principles of Freedom and Equal Justice among all the citizens of the United States, without any undue severity, without any spirit of vengeance toward any body, and with no encroachment upon the real rights of any human being. Such is the fact, if there be any truth in history. To draw a different picture, especially one that is the exact reverse, is an offence for which the antecedents and character of the draughtsman furnish a very poor apology." We have here, in our judgment, a revelation of

ONE OF THE DARKEST ASPECTS

of this Grant Republican party; its actual influence in perverting the judgment in matters of justice, leniency, and "the spirit of vengeance," and in rendering the heart callous to outrages, forms of injustice, and unmercifulness toward a people who should be to us objects of the most genial amnesty, kindness, and fraternal regard. An American in London visited the fish market, and observed that women, in preparing eels for skinning, laid them, when alive, upon hot plates of iron. Noticing the agony of the poor creatures, he expostulated with one of the women for such cruelty. "It don't hurt them at all," was the reply;

"THEY HAVE GOT USED TO IT."

Her employment had rendered her so callous to suffering that she supposed the writhing sufferers before her to be as void of pain as she was of sympathy. So with Grant Republicans and such editors as those of the *Independent*. They have so long fed upon vengeful reminiscences in regard to the peoples of these subjected States, and have been so long witnesses of the infliction of outrages upon their natural and vested rights,—in short, these people have been so long treated as if they "had no rights" which the Administration "is bound to respect," that said Republicans and editors have practically come to think that no treatment which these peoples can receive is characterized by "undue severity," or "encroachments upon their real rights," but that all that can be done to them, is "characterized by the most remarkable leniency." These peoples, in the real regard of these men, are as void of rights and a capacity to suffer as their oppressors are of sympathy.

These States, for example, have been reconstructed and readmitted to the sisterhood of States, in accordance with principles prescribed by the Republican party, and their representatives have the same rights and privileges in both Houses of Congress that those from any other States have, yet the States themselves, contrary to every provision known "to the Constitution or laws," are still "held in durance vile"

UNDER MILITARY DOMINATION.

In these States, in time of peace, when no invasion from without, or rebellion within, existed, or was apprehended, "the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*" has been suspended, and this in express violation of the letter and spirit of our Constitution. In all these outrages, however, these Republicans and editors perceive nothing of "undue severity," no "encroachments upon legal rights," nothing, in short, but "the most remarkable leniency."

The authorities and peoples of these States have laid down their arms, have submitted to the National authorities, have subscribed and vowed perpetual fealty to all Constitutional Amendments, and have extended to us the hand of National Equality, Unity, and Brotherhood.

"WE PROTEST AGAINST

the policy of clasping hands across the bloody chasm made by the war," is the united voice of this Administration and its party. Yet, in all this, these Republicans and editors perceive "nothing of the spirit of vengeance towards anybody," but "the most remarkable leniency, without a parallel in the history of any similar case."

When the constitutional period for the continuance of the previously-elected Legislature in Georgia, as I have before stated, arrived, and a new one, as required by its Constitution, was about to be elected, our President in his message, fearing, himself, or somebody else fearing, that the new one would not be Grant Republican, advised Congress to continue, by special act, the dead Legislature for two years longer, and to prohibit the election of the new one. "Morton," as the President afterwards affirmed,

"PUT THAT CLAUSE IN,"—

the President himself not perceiving its meaning. In all this, according to these Republicans and editors, there is "sought such a reconstruction as would guarantee the integrity of the Union, and the elementary principles of Freedom and Equal Justice among all the citizens of these United States." In a President who allows "Morton to put in" the most atrocious recommendation conceivable,—a recommendation of the meaning of which our President knows nothing,—we have "a Daniel come to judgment." What should we think if such a recommendation should appear in a President's Message,

PERTAINING TO ANY NORTHERN STATE?

But these Subjected States, they are "used to it." Anything recommended, as done in respect to them, is "characterized by the most remarkable leniency, without a parallel in any similar case."

These Republicans and editors are perfectly aware that the

BROTHER IN LAW OF OUR PRESIDENT,

as the appointee of the latter, did, by the most atrocious and forcible interference, prevent legislation in, and did raise and employ $50,000 to corrupt the Legislature of Louisiana; that, after the facts of the case were, by a Special Committee sent to New Orleans, spread out before Congress, the President and the Nation, Casey, unrebuked by his employer or the Republican party, is yet in his place. He is undeniably there, because there yet remains some more bad work for that bad man to do. Outrages equally atrocious have been perpetrated upon other States. Where or when, before, under a Constitutional Government,

WERE ANY PEOPLE SO OUTRAGED?

Yet, these Republicans and editors see in such acts of our Executive and his party, and their agents and appointees, "no encroachments upon the real rights of any human being." It would seem that the idea of such rights has ceased to have a dwelling-place in the minds of these men, at least as far as the peoples of these Subjected States are concerned.

We think of the impoverished condition of these peoples at the close of the war of the Rebellion, and then call to mind the fact that, by means of the Carpet-Bag Governments forced upon them by this Administration, their State indebtedness has, as reported by Committees of Congress, been increased from seventy-six to upwards of

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY MILLIONS

of dollars; that, as a consequence, they are subject to the most ruinous and oppressive taxation, while the value of their real estate has been diminished at least one-third. In addition to all this, and as a natural consequence of the misrule under consideration, we behold the two races of which these peoples are constituted

ARRAYED AGAINST EACH OTHER

in a death-struggle for political ascendency,—the colored being regarded as the instruments and causes of the intolerable evils above referred to. To ex-President Mahan, it is "a marvel, which may be a puzzle to all exegetes of the mysteries of human nature," that these Republicans and editors can see nothing in all this but "the most remarkable leniency," nothing of "undue severity," nothing but "equal justice," with "no encroachment upon the real rights of any human being." In the regard of ex-President Mahan, these peoples have become so "used to it" that they *seem to him* unhurt by their oppressions.

The *Independent* professedly finds a strange inconsistency in the conduct of myself and others in our present and past relations. "It is a noticeable fact," we are told, "that the ex-President and the candidate whom he supports, have been zealous Republicans up to a very recent period. The 'Grant Republican party' is the party whose measures the one has presumptively, and the other openly, sustained until, within a few months past. It has undergone no change in spirit, policy, or purpose. Its records and principles are one all the way through."

We are undeniably right, then, in assuming that the future policy of this party, and the destiny of the Nation under it, if it continues in power, will be toward the Subjected States, and in all other respects, as it has been hitherto. Such a fact, we affirm, not only justifies,

BUT DEMANDED,

our change of relations to the party. If the change has been sudden and recent, it has been for sufficient reason, and is wholly on account of corruption and misrule, and in the direction of National Unity, Good Will, and Brotherhood, of wise and righteous legislation, economical expenditure of the National resources, and of the mild and genial Administration of Government in accordance with constitutional and equal law, instead of the blind tyranny of one-eyed military rule. If we have, "until a few months past," "openly sustained the policy of this Administration," we have, at least, the quiet consciousness of having

REPENTED OF OUR MISDEEDS,

and attempted to remedy the evils which we are affirmed to have countenanced.

There is a mistake, however, in the statement that we have, either secretly or openly, until quite recently, sustained the policy of this Administration. While such men as Messrs. Greeley, Sumner, Trumbull, and others have, until some months past, continued in the Republican party, they

HAVE OPENLY REBUKED,

and earnestly endeavored to correct, the corruption, abuses and misrule of the Administration, and of such as controlled its policy; and when they became convinced of the hopelessness of their endeavors, they turned from the Administration and its party, and appealed to the people for a redress of grievances. Quite two years since, —some time after the character of the Administration had taken distinct form before the National mind, I made, in a somewhat lengthy communication to Mr. Sumner, statements to this effect: The mind of this Nation—that of the rising generation especially—is being dwarfed, and rendered dull and unappreciative, by means of the general admiration of

SMALL MEN,—

men of such *negative* endowments. We are a great, and ought to be "a wise and understanding people." How can this be when the characters which command National regard, and admiration, and eulogy, are so diminutive and unpositive, so void of those great qualities which develop, expand, and ennoble the admirer? Everything is small, and dull, and negative, except blind and dogged self-will, about the White House. Companionship and visible associations there are low, not to say demoralizing. If our Supreme Executive was great when at the head of our armies, it would seem that, on entering the sphere of statesmanship, he must have experienced a softening of the brain. This illustrious silence seems to proceed from a want of anything to say. Here is a great National calamity,—one of the greatest that can befall a great people. The youthful mind of no people can hardly expand beyond its eulogized National models. The continuance of General Grant in his present position for another four years

WILL INEVITABLY CHECK

the proper growth and development of the National mind in all that constitutes true greatness and nobility of character, for at least an entire generation.

It was in view of such considerations that, in connection with this letter, I proposed to Mr. Sumner and others a plan to prevent the renomination of General Grant. Neither this, nor any other of the kind, was adopted, because there was a great reluctance to expose his frailties, and worse than frailties; because there was a hope that the good sense of the party would permit his peaceful retirement; and especially because there was the strongest desire not to do anything to divide the Republican party. This I know to have been the views and intentions of Mr. Sumner, and his associates and friends, who, with him, have left the party. They did not, as the *Independent* affirms they did, "openly sustain, until within a few months past," "the measures of this party," or of its Administration. On the other hand, they, with Mr. Greeley,

OPENLY PROTESTED

against the corruptions and abuses of the Administration, and were, for this reason, openly outlawed from it and its party.

For myself, while, as has been well known to those around me, all things appeared to me small about the White House at the beginning, all things there have, since then, been becoming unbeautifully less. In reading the last of our President's speeches, for example,—a speech called forth by a serenade in Philadelphia,—I blush with shame for my country, and am compelled to hold in reprobation the policy of a party which compels the people of this great Nation to vote for or against, for the highest office in their gift, an individual whose

"CONGENITAL IMBECILITY"

is so well known. I cite the words "congenital imbecility" from a private letter to me from one of our distinguished statesmen and jurists, as containing the reason why, while he will not vote for Mr. Greeley, he cannot vote for General Grant. This party might have given, and ought to have given, us a candidate for or against whom we could vote without shame.

As matters progressed, and our President, in the language of the *Advance*, "managed to quarrel with some of the best of the Republican leaders, and to throw himself into the hands of some of the worst," I saw, in the rings which visibly encircled him and determined his policy,

THE GROSSEST CORRUPTION

added to littleness. The men constituting these Rings are well known to all the Nation, and very few would be at a loss, if requested, to name them. We do not slander them when we say that among them there is hardly an individual whom the Nation respects for his greatness, nobleness, wisdom, integrity, or trustworthiness. If they should, in a body, emigrate to some island of the Pacific, they might, in the judgment of a vast majority of the Nation, say of themselves, in the language of a convict to his associates, who were, with him, being conveyed, in a convict ship, to Botany Bay:

> True patriots we; for, be it understood,
> We leave our country for our country's good.

It is for such considerations as these that such multitudes have separated themselves from this party, and have appealed to the Nation for a

GENIAL AMNESTY FOR THE PAST,

for National Unity and Brotherhood, for the Common Sisterhood, Equality and Sovereignty of all the States in all matters of inclusive local and State interest, and for governmental fidelity and economy, against Military Rule and Carpet-Bag Misrule; against a perpetual revival of bastile thought and vengeful reminiscence; against a reckless excitement of a war of races, and against shameful governmental corruption and extravagance.

I will, in conclusion, make a few allusions to the main subject for which I determined to write this communication. I refer to the demoralizing influence which is being brought to bear upon the four millions of

OUR COLORED POPULATION,

and through these upon the Nation by the policy of this Administration party. My well-known antecedents have, of course, rendered me as well acquainted with the native character, temper, and qualities of this people as any other individual; have rendered me a critical and careful observer of the tendencies of the influences which are developing and giving fame to their character and destiny; and have devolved on me as a special duty, to speak to my countrymen in their behalf. This, I affirm of them, as they were in their past history, and at the close of the war, that no people ever existed who were naturally more mild and forbearing under oppression, more ready to forgive wrong, less subject to vengeful reminiscences, and more readily moulded in character for better or for worse, than were this people. In suddenly introducing them to the full rights of citizenship and the privileges of the elective franchise, the greatest care should have been exercised to impart to the political power put into their hands the purest and most patriotic character. Bribery and corruption, in no form, should, as far as prevention was possible, have been permitted to touch them. Especially should they have been jealously preserved from all incitements to political asperity and race-rivalry. Everything possible should have been done to render them qualified as useful and intelligent citizens of a great Republic, to possess and exercise the high privileges conferred upon them.

Instead of this,

THE WORST CONCEIVABLE INFLUENCES,

have been brought to bear upon this people through the fixed policy of this Administration and party. In the incipiency of their exercise of the elective franchise, they have been openly arrayed in race-rivalry, for political ascendency, and against the white population around them, and thus have become, in their ignorance, embittered with all the animosities which such rivalry excites. They have been suddenly elevated to Legislative, State, and Judicial offices, and therein openly subjected to the grossest forms of bribery and corruption. They have been, openly, under the eye of the Nation, transported by thousands, from State to State, for the avowed purpose of giving,

BY ILLEGAL VOTING,

ascendency to the Republican party in such States, and are thus being utterly demoralized in all their ideas of their rights and duties as members of the body politic. Then the spirit of this people is being embittered and rendered vengeful, vindictive, and "Communistic," by perpetual appeals to, on the part of Republican orators, to their former oppressions and usages, and, by assurances that their former masters hate them, and are only waiting an opportunity to force them back into slavery.

The results, as they are everywhere becoming apparent, are what might be expected. The spirit of the colored man is not, by any means, what it was seven years ago. The mild, genial, tractable elements which were so prominent in it then are passing away, and bitterness, hateful reminiscences, unreasoning prejudice, and even a tendency to lawless violence, are rapidly supplanting those beautiful characteristics. In those States subject to Carpet-Bag misrule, the colored must vote the Republican ticket, or

LIVE IN PERPETUAL PERIL

of the pistol or bowie-knife from his colored associates. All over the country, the spirit of this people is rapidly assuming an embittered and fanatical bearing, by means of the vengeful reminiscences and apprehensions constantly awakened in their minds by the Grant Republican orators to whom they listen, and by means of Grant Republican papers which they constantly read.

As I was walking along one of the streets of Cleveland, O., a few weeks since,—for example,—I fell in with a very intelligent and well-educated colored friend, whom I had known years ago. After the usual salutations, and remarks upon common topics, —in all of which his genial and self-possessed manner deeply impressed me,—I said to him. "Friend, I suppose I am a different man to you from what I was in former years." "Why so?" was the reply. "I am advocating the election of Mr. Greeley," I said. "I shall never vote for General Grant," he replied, "I have no sympathy with this war of races which is everywhere being excited in those Southern States. The colored and white man must live together in those States to the end of time, and everything should be done to render their abode together a peaceful and happy one. "Nothing," he remarked, "can be

MORE CALAMITOUS TO US

than this political strife and war of races which these Carpet Baggers and Republican orators are everywhere originating." I found the man, on all these subjects, as well informed, and of the same sentiments, as myself. There, I said to myself, is the colored man as he was seven years ago.

Soon after, I met, in the same city, with another equally intelligent, educated, and well informed man of color. He had, a short time before, come from North Carolina, where he had received a Carpet Bag and Grant Republican education. The moment he began to talk upon politics, his whole manner became

WILD, FURIOUS, VENGEFUL AND FANATICAL.

He spoke of the war of races in that State, of the wrongs of the colored man, and of the determination of the whites to reduce him again to slavery. Nobody had any regard for the rights or interests of the colored man who would not vote the Republican ticket. His whole manner reminded me, at once, of an orator of the Sans-Culottes who was permitted to make a speech in the Peace Congress in 1849. There, I said, is the colored man as this Grant Republican training is rendering him. Soon after my present political views were known, as I was conversing quietly with three or four friends in one of our stores, one of our most intelligent and influential colored citizens came in. After listening for a few moments to the conversation, in which he took no part whatever, he turned partly from us, and, with terrible oaths and blasphemies, imprecated the bitterest curse of God upon any Republican who would desert the colored man by voting against Grant. All was evidently intended for me. Of course, I said nothing to the man, but said within myself, There, again, is the colored man as transformed

BY GRANT REPUBLICAN EDUCATION,—

education in this school of Hate and Vengeful Reminiscence,—the school which, in the presence of this excitable and easily moulded people, "protests against shaking hands across the bloody chasm made by the war."

If I had a voice which could reach the ear of this entire Nation, and were I "trumpet-tongued," I would send notes of entreaty and admonition to every Christian and philanthropist, and patriot, and to all who respect their country's weal to unite in

RESCUING THIS PEOPLE

from the demoralizing and fanaticizing influence to which they are now subject. Let the colored man be, in all the States, as he now is in Missouri, Kentucky, and the Virginias. Let all the States, as an equally self-governed sisterhood, dwell together under the shadow of a Constitutionally administered General Government. Then, and then only, will our Nation "arise and shine, her light being come, and the glory of the Lord being risen upon her." A. MAHAN.

POLITICAL.

The total vote in the Presidential election, this year, will probably exceed 7,000,000, against 5,700,000 four years ago.

—Since the pardon of Yerkes, Mr. Buckalew has gained thousands of Republican votes. For instance, there has been formed in Sewickley, a suburb of Pittsburgh, a Buckalew Club of ninety members. The Pittsburgh *Leader* says:

> This club is neither a Liberal nor a Democratic club, but simply and purely a Buckalew and anti-Hartranft Club. It comprises among its members many persons who are staunch Grant men, but who are determined to rebuke the State Treasury Ring by bolting the bad State nominations.

—Yerkes has been pardoned for giving Hartranft a certificate of good character, but neither Hartranft, nor any one authorized to speak for him, has attempted to meet this specific charge made by Esaias Billingfelt, of Lancaster, for many years a Republican member of the Pennsylvania Senate, and even now a Grant man, who says:

> That "the Sinking Fund, of which the Auditor General (Hartranft) is one of the three Commissioners, and who holds the balance of power in the Board, *has been used to a large extent by individual favorites for speculative purposes*, instead of being applied to the purpose for which it was solely created—the extinguishment of the public debt."

—Leading Administration journals in Ohio intimate with sorrow that the Duncan fiasco at Louisville will lessen their vote in the State by at least 10,000.

—"Suppose there is stealing," argues that Radical rhetorician, the Honorable Benjamin F. Butler, "what of it? Suppose some man steals a million, that is only 25 cents apiece, and the American people won't be so small as to make a fuss about such a trifle."

—The following is the official vote of Nashville, Tenn., for Mayor, Saturday: Kercheval (Republican), 2,190; Morris (Democrat), 2,044; Wilkinson (Independent), 315.

—Mr. A. C. Hesing, of the Illinois *Staats-Zeitung*, declared, in the Cook County Republican Convention, that "he would vote for no man accused of corruption." Governor Curtin had said even less than this,—that "he intended to vote for honest government,"—when he was straightway set upon by all the dogs of the Grant party. Let Mr. Hesing beware.

—The Harrisburg (Pa.) *Patriot* states that the Cameron Ring have had for their use more than $20,000,000 of the public money. Their profits in this amount have not been less than $2,000,000. The Ring institutions that have long enjoyed and are now enjoying a large portion of the Treasury balance, and enriching their owners at public cost, are the First National Bank, Harrisburg; State Bank, Harrisburg; Bank of Middletown; National Bank, Lewisburg.

—Hiram Green, Esq., writeth a catechism of easy lessons for the Grantites:

> Who is the first Grantman? Ad'em. Division and silence are the next.
> Who is the first Grant woman? Mis Rule.
> Who came near being the first murderer? Judge Lewis Dent.
> Who was the first martyr? Henry Read.
> Who are in the lier's den? The Grant organs and stump speakers.
> Who kicked the children of Israel out of the U. S. army? General Grant.
> Who would (if he could) command the N. Y. *Sun* to keep still? Joshua Grant.
> What proof have we that Moses was not a Grantite? Because he did not have the commandments engraved on a table of Santo Domingo stone.
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> Who tries to save lost men—such as Blaine, Patterson, Colfax, Boutwell, Wilson, Dawes, and other Credit Mobilier stockholders? Oakes Ames.
> What is the chief end of the Grantites? To glorify their King and elect him forever.

—Well, this is cool! The season must be uncommonly far advanced Down East. The Grantites of the Fifth Maine Congressional District being charged with buying up voters at the late election, the organ of the precious party, the Machias *Republican*, responds after the following brassy manner:

> Well, the Republicans have used some money, but, in the language of another, they have got something to show for it; they have got a receipt, and have got the article they paid their money for.

—A special correspondent of the New York *Times* in Indiana, charges that the Liberals are raising money and importing voters from Kentucky to help their cause in the October voting. But he relies on the Morton Republicans, nevertheless, to save and carry the State. "Which reminds us of a little story" of "honest" John Covode, of Pennsylvania. He was describing to some political friends the frauds which his opponents had resorted to in order to defeat his re-election. They bribed, and they bullied, and they imported voters, and "honest" John became very angry over the enormities practiced against him, and the awful wrong that had been perpetrated upon the sacred right of suffrage. "But," he blubbered out, with a round oath, "we beat 'em at their own game, two to one." If there is any fraudulent voting going on in Indiana, week after next, the public may feel well assured that Morton & Co. will do their full share of it.

... bribery and corruption. ... openly, under the eyes of ... transported by thousands, from ... State, for the avowed purpose of ...

BY ILLEGAL VOTING,

... to the Republican party in such ... and are thus being utterly demoralized ... their ideas of their rights and ... members of the body politic. ... spirit of this people is being ... and rendered vengeful, vindictive, ... communistic," by perpetual appeals to ... part of Republican orators to their ... oppressions and usages, and by assurances that their former masters hate ... and are only waiting an opportunity ... them back into slavery.

... results, as they are everywhere becoming apparent, are what might be expected. The spirit of the colored man is not, by ... what it was seven years ago. ... genial, tractable elements which ... prominent in it then are passing ... and bitterness, hateful reminiscences, ... prejudice, and even a tendency to lawless violence, are rapidly supplanting those beautiful characteristics ... those States subject to Carpet-... The colored must vote the Republican ticket, or

LIVE IN PERPETUAL PERIL

... pistol or bowie-knife from his ... associates. All over the country, the ... of this people is rapidly assuming an ... and fanatical coloring, by means ... vengeful reminiscences and ... constantly awakened in their ... by the Grant Republican orators to ... they listen, and by means of Grant ... papers which they constantly ...

... was walking along one of the streets ... Cleveland, O., a few weeks since,—for ...—I fell in with a very intelligent ... educated colored friend, whom I ... seven years ago. After the usual salutations, and remarks upon common topics, ... of which his genial and self-possessed manner deeply impressed me,—I said ... "Friend, I suppose I am a different ... to you from what I was in former ..." "Why so?" was the reply. "I am ... advocating the election of Mr. Greeley." "I shall never vote for General ...," he replied, "I have no sympathy ... this war of races which is every where ... excited in those Southern States. ... colored and white man must live together in those States to the end of time, ... everything should be done to render ... abode together a peaceful and happy ..." "Nothing," he remarked, "can be ..."

MORE CALAMITOUS TO US

... this political strife and war of races ... these Carpet Baggers and Republicans ... are every where originating." I found ... on all these subjects, as well ... and of the same sentiments, as myself. There, I said to myself, is the colored ... he was seven years ago.

... after, I met, in the same city, with ... equally intelligent, educated, and ... informed man of color. He had, a short ... before, come from North Carolina, ... he had received a Carpet Bag and ... Republican education. The moment ... began to talk upon politics, his whole ... became

FURIOUS, VENGEFUL AND FANATICAL.

... spoke of the war of races in that State, ... wrongs of the colored man, and of the determination of the whites to reduce him to slavery. Nobody had any regard ... the rights or interests of the colored man ... would not vote the Republican ticket. ... whole manner reminded me, at once, of ... orator of the Sans-Culottes who was permitted to make a speech in the Peace Convention in 1849. There, I said, is the colored ... as this Grant Republican training is ... ering him. Soon after my present political views were known, as I was conversing quietly with three or four friends, ... of our stores, one of our most intelligent and influential colored citizens came ... After listening for a few moments to the conversation, in which he took no part ... whatever, he turned partly from ... and, with terrible oaths and blasphemies, imprecated the bitterest curses ... upon any Republican who would dare ... the colored man by voting against Grant. ... was evidently intended for me. ... I said nothing to the man, but said ... within myself, There, again, is the colored ... transformed

BY GRANT REPUBLICAN EDUCATION.—

... education in this school of Hate and Vengeful Reminiscence,—the school which, is the ... of this excitable and easily moulded ... "protests against shaking hands ... the bloody chasm made by the war." ... I had a voice which could reach the ear ... this entire Nation, and were I "trumpet-tongued," I would send notes of entreaty ... admonition to every Christian, and ... philanthropist, and patriot, and to all who ... respect their country's weal to unite in

RESCUING THIS PEOPLE

... from the demoralizing and fanaticizing influence to which they are now subject. Let ... colored man be, in all the States, as he ... is in Missouri, Kentucky, and the Virginias. Let all the States, as an equally ... governed sisterhood, dwell together under the shadow of a Constitutionally administered General Government. Then, and ... only, will our Nation "arise and shine," ... being come, and the glory of ... being risen upon her." A. MAHAN.

POLITICAL.

The total vote in the Presidential election ... year, will probably exceed 7,000,000, ... against 5,700,000 four years ago.

—Since the pardon of Yerkes, Mr. Buckalew has gained thousands of Republican votes. For instance, there has been formed ... Sewickley, a suburb of Pittsburgh, a Buckalew Club of ninety members. The Pittsburgh *Leader* says:

... this club is neither a Liberal nor a ... but simply and purely a Buckalew ... Hartranft Club. It comprises among ... members many persons who are ... who are determined to rebuke the State Treasury Ring by bolting the bad State nominations.

—Yerkes has been pardoned for giving Hartranft a certificate of good character; ... neither Hartranft, nor any one authorized to speak for him, has attempted to meet ... specific charge made by Esaias Billingfelt, of Lancaster, for many years a Republican member of the Pennsylvania Senate, ... even now a Grant man, who says:

... the Sinking Fund, of which the Auditor General [Hartranft] is one of the three Commissioners, and who holds the balance of power ... the Board, *has been used to a large extent by individual favorites for speculative purposes*, ... being applied to the purposes for which ... solely created—the extinguishment of the public debt."

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CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Words of the Friends of the Institution.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Transfers Filed for Record Wednesday, Oct. 2.

CITY PROPERTY.

[illegible]

THE RAILROAD IMBROGLIO.

[illegible]

... of property in that neighborhood ... they did not want to pay the full value for it ... Dr. Patterson said there was an ill-feeling toward the road. ... Mr. Preston wanted the company to buy the entire blocks ... Mr. Young said the company would buy the north half of Block 11, with reference to which most of the complaint had been made.

After further discussion, it was decided to appoint three expert real estate men to appraise the property. The following were appointed: Joel Harvey, Davis Cole, and B. Amick. The Committee then decided to recommend that the ordinance giving the company the right to enter the city be granted.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Coughs, Colds, etc. ...

Batchelor's Hair Dye. This splendid hair dye is the best in the world. ... Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

ANDES INSURANCE CO. OF CINCINNATI—Highest price paid in cash for claims, if presented soon. ABBOTT & GRAVES, Room ...

LOANS MADE BY W. OTTAWAY, 77 DEARBORN-ST., on house, diamonds, and other good securities. ...

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 125 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., corner Wabash-av. ... Established 1864.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON LONG OR SHORT time. WM. T. CUSHING & CO., 31 Central Union Block, Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON ILLINOIS FARMS and city real estate. ...

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 TO $15,000 FOR 1 or 2 years on an improved farm ... SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building ...

$1,000 WANTED FOR 6 MONTHS; WILL be secured by property worth $4,000. ...

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF TWO, one or two furnished or unfurnished rooms ...

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR LOWER part of house ...

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT. ...

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY, for an entirely new article ...

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN ARE making ... MERRILL & CO. ...

AGENTS WANTED—IN ALL COUNTRY towns ...

AGENTS WANTED—WITH FROM $5 TO $100 capital ...

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, IN the city and country ... RICHARDSON, 123 West Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION TO-MORROW MORNING AT 10 o'clock ... W. A. BUSSELL & L. WALTON, ...

CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND BUGGIES at 364 Michigan-av. Buggies and carriages for sale.

[illegible]

SPLENDID STOCK OF FAMILY CARRIAGES and phaetons, buggies ...

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO EXtend an established manufactory ...

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE HOTEL BUSIness. ...

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 CASH, IN a well established and paying business. ...

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BOOK AND stationery business ...

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TAKE a half interest in a furniture manufactory ...

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE THE BEST brick and produce commission business in Chicago ...

PARTNER WANTED—IN A NO. 1 PAYING business. ...

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, to take a half interest in a well-established manufacturing business ...

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—PLEASE CALL AT 600 STATE-ST. and oblige, H. W.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY WILSON & MONTGOMERY, Room 23 Otis Block. [illegible] Fronting on boulevard. ... Great bargains.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT THREE-STORY house and lot ... F. A. BROWN & G. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 172 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—4 HOUSES AND LOTS ON ... WILSON & MONTGOMERY, 23 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST. THE CHEAPest ... WM. T. CUSHING & CO., 31 Central Union Block, Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE AND CHEAP LOTS— ... J. ESAIAS WARREN, Chamber of Commerce, Room 12.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—A FIRST CLASS residence ... J. ESAIAS WARREN, 12 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—SEVERAL choice pieces ... J. ESAIAS WARREN, 12 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD PROPERTY. THE best in the market ... ESAIAS WARREN, Chamber of Commerce ...

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 124 SOUTH Clark-st. ...

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD, ADJOINING ... F. A. BROWN, No. 42 East Madison-st., corner State.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—I WILL OFFER FOR one week ... C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—HALF-acre lots ... THOMAS A. & R. HILL, 211 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES, EAST HALF OF northeast quarter section ... HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, LAKE ... HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 38.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOTS IN THE NORmal School Subdivision, at Englewood ... O. R. WHITTLESEY, 77 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, SOME DEEP city lots ... A. BLAKE, 137 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—1,000 FEET FRONTAGE, DEPTH ... MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 16.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN SECTION ... MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 16.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, ACRE PROPERTY near Irving Park ...

FOR SALE—CHEAP—4 LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD ...

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, AD-joining Morgan Park ... GEO. DE LOYNES & SON, 674 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY 12 LOTS LEFT AT EVANSTON ... IRA BROWN, 142 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AT HINSDALE—TWO-story house ... ISAAC L. HINDS, Hinsdale, Ills.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN HYDE PARK ... A. B. McCHESNEY, 473 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NICE, CHEAP, AND ON EASY terms—A cottage near Central Park ...

FOR SALE—5 ACRES IN SECTION 11, SOUTH ... DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 4 and 5 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE INVESTMENT AT ...

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, SEVERAL ... HULBURD & CO., ...

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR GOOD Chicago property, improved farm ... PAUL SOBOLESKI, 54 West Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

14 ABERDEEN-ST.—A FURNISHED ROOM with closet and gas for two gentlemen ...

48 SOUTH ANN-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Madison—Pleasant front parlor to rent, with board ...

76 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—VACANCIES FOR 3 gentlemen, with good board ...

76 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND LODGING, ...

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms ...

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be supplied with first-class day board ...

87 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR MADISON— ...

119 GREEN-ST., BETWEEN MONROE AND Adams—Nicely furnished front room ...

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TWO LARGE rooms for gentlemen ...

181 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A FEW BOARDers can be accommodated at reasonable terms.

193 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT room furnished or unfurnished, for two or three gentlemen.

244 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two gents ...

328 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—FURNISHED room with board ...

330 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ELEGANTly furnished alcove room ...

385 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE LARGE front room ...

397 WEST MADISON-ST.—LARGE FURnished front room to rent, with board. ...

489 WEST MADISON-ST., UPSTAIRS—NICE unfurnished rooms to rent, with board. ...

620 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TO RENT, A well-furnished front room for two gentlemen ...

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK —One large furnished room ... table No. 1.

628 WEST ADAMS-ST.—UNFURNISHED alcove room; also, furnished rooms to let with board.

1500 INDIANA-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or two gentlemen can have board in a private family. References exchanged.

South Side.

122 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION OF ...

262 WABASH-AV.—AN UNFURNISHED room, with board, for gentleman and wife.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, nicely furnished, to rent, with board ...

594 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED AND unfurnished room with first-class board.

694 WABASH-AV.—THREE-STORY FRONT room ...

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM with board ...

839 MICHIGAN-AV.—A NICE SUITE OF front rooms, partly furnished, to rent with board.

1050 ... nished room, with closet, hot and cold water, to rent with board.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fourth-st.—Front room or suite, with board. ... References exchanged.

1176 WABASH-AV.—A NICE SUITE OF rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife ...

1180 INDIANA-AV.—A VERY HANDSOMEly furnished room, with board ...

NEVADA HOTEL, 177 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-st.—Fine large rooms, handsomely furnished, with first-class board at moderate rates.

TWO YOUNG MEN CAN FIND GOOD BOARD with home privileges ... Address Z 67, Tribune office.

North Side.

205 RUSH-ST.—PRIVATE BOARDING house. Mrs. BUCK.

Miscellaneous.

I HAVE A SPLENDID SUITE OF ROOMS ... ISAAC L. HINDS, Hinsdale.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, FOR A YOUNG man ... Address H 89, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND SERvant ...

BOARD—THE ADVERTISER DESIRES rooms, with or without board ...

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND nurse, on the South Side ... C. W. DAVIS ...

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A PLEASant family ...

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child ...

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, CHILD, and nurse ...

BOARD—WITH TWO FURNISHED ROOMS ...

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WELL-LOCATED ACRE PROPERty at or near Irving Park ... DEWEY & FOWLER, Room 4, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—CHEAP COTTAGES ON EITHER North, South, or West Side ... WILSON & MONTGOMERY, Room 23, Otis Block.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—TWO HEAVY IRON BOW GIRDers ... Inquire of WM. W. BOYINGTON, 191 Wabash-av., corner Monroe.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS OVER STORE 70 MICHIGAN-AV. ... Inquire of FLETCHER & CO., 70 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS ON LOWER FLOOR, AND pantry and closets ...

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room ...

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING-ROOMS for gentlemen ...

TO RENT—SEVERAL SUITES OF 2 TO 6 ROOMS for housekeeping ... COLE & SON, House Renting Agents, 146 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, LARGE ALCOVE rooms in quiet private dwelling ...

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS, WITH MODERN IMprovements, in new brick house ...

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, ONE ON first floor and one on second ...

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, PRIvate house, Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st. ...

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR OF NO. ... Sedgwick-st. ...

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, TWO LARGE AND one small, on second floor ... Apply to G. C. THAYER & CO., 156 East Madison-st.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

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[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

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TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. ...

TO RENT—4-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front store ... JOHN WOODBRIDGE, Room 4, Kendall's Building.

TO RENT—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by Cook, Coburn & Co. ... COOK, COBURN & CO.

TO RENT—MACHINISTS' AND BLACKsmiths' ...

TO RENT—TWO LARGE LOFTS AND FOUR fine offices ...

TO RENT—GOOD CORNER STORE WITH tenement over ...

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, A MODerate-sized house, furnished ... E. W. UNDERWOOD, care Hall, Kimbark & Co.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady, an unfurnished front room. Address X 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE in good neighborhood ...

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHed or an unfurnished room ...

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE, OR 4 TO 6 rooms on South or West Sides ... GEORGE N. NORFOLK ...

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED front room on Michigan or Wabash-av. ...

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED room for two gentlemen ...

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM 3 TO 6 ROOMS, centrally located for housekeeping. ...

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished ...

INSTRUCTION.

AUGUST IHL, BLUE ISLAND-AV., CORNET and violin teacher. ...

FRENCH AND ITALIAN LESSONS, BY PROfessor ...

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport; all law business done. ...

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR AF ... Address P. O. Box 1,857.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—THE FURniture and good will of a ... lodging house ...

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN DRUGGIST ...

WANTED—GOOD PENMAN, IN OUR OFFICE. ...

WANTED—BOY TO DO COPYING WORK IN the evening ... Address W 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN for a wholesale millinery house ...

Trades.

WANTED—4 GOOD BOOTMAKERS AT ... Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—SHAWL WARPER AT THE LACON Woolen Mills ... LACON WOOLEN MILL COMPANY, Lacon, Ill.

WANTED—TAILORS, IMMEDIATELY, TO GO to Galva, Illinois. ...

WANTED—SIX CABINETMAKERS, THREE carvers ...

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN TO WORK ON pies ...

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TEN CARPENters. Apply to the Atlantic Packing Company, Union Stock Yards. Good wages.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TINNERS, FURNACE hands. W. E. MANNING, ...

WANTED—GOOD TINNER, ALSO ONE used to soldering. ALBERT EDWARDS, ...

WANTED—4 PLASTERERS TO GO 16 MILES in the country ...

WANTED—4 GOOD CABINETMAKERS, ONE ...

WANTED—A GOOD WAGONMAKER AT ... Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A GLAZIER. APPLY AT ... SOUTH Franklin-st., this morning.

WANTED—4 GOOD INSIDE PAINTERS. CALL ... SMITH & EDWARDS.

WANTED—4 TINNERS AT MAYPOLE BROS., ... South Canal-st. None but good hands ...

WANTED—CARPENTERS AT ... NORTH JEFferson-st.

WANTED—AT ... AND ... WABASH-AV. ... Restaurant, a first-class man cook. Apply to-day.

WANTED—TAILORS—ONE BUSHELMAN, ...

WANTED—THREE GOOD BUTCHERS TO work in market. Apply at ... West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD CARPENters. Apply at 175 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO CARVE MEAT AT LAURIE'S European Hotel and Restaurant, corner Madison and Canal-sts.

WANTED—CHAIR MAKERS; ALSO, CASEmakers for fine office work. A. H. ANDREWS & CO., ...

WANTED—2 GOOD TINNERS—GOOD WAGES and steady employment. ...

WANTED—A BLIND MAKER AND A DOOR fitter. Call at PULLAM & CO, ...

WANTED—FOUR PLASTERERS ON SCHOENHOFF'S Building, Randolph-st., between Franklin and Market-sts.

WANTED—5 GOOD TINNERS. STEADY work and good pay. ...

WANTED—GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE workmen. McFARLAND, PRICE & CO., ... North LaSalle-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN WITH HORSE AND CART or wagon to deliver coal, by the day or load. ...

WANTED—A COLORED MAN WHO IS FAmiliar with the care of horses ...

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO DRIVE A team; steady work all winter. Call at ... West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—2,000 MEN TO WORK ON THE ... levee ...

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS ON CAIRO AND Fulton Railroad, of Arkansas. ...

WANTED—UNLESS YOU BEAR THE REPUtation of being honest and industrious ... D. R. GREEN.

WANTED—100 MEN AND 25 TEAMS, RAILroad grading ...

WANTED—BOYS 15 TO 17 YEARS OLD, TO wash bottles, etc. ...

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call at JONES & CO., ...

WANTED—BOYS TO SOLDER, AT DANE, WESTLAKE & COVERT'S, corner Lake and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN TO WEIGH coal and take charge of delivery. ... C. R. RICHARDSON & CO., ...

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS ...

WANTED—IN A COUNTRY STORE, NEAR the city, a young man ... Address G 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIVE OR SIX WORKINGMEN for the city; Scandinavians preferred. ...

WANTED—TEN TO TWELVE MEN TO WORK in a sawmill, near Grand Haven, Michigan. ...

WANTED—A FEW MEN FOR THE CITY, and one for every town in the country ...

WANTED—2 BOYS TO WORK AT FINISHing chairs ...

WANTED—THIS DAY—100 RAILROAD LAborers ... CHRISTIAN & BING, ...

WANTED—50 MORE MEN FOR NORTHERN Pacific Railroad ... ANGELL & COAKER, 2 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—1,000 MEN LEAVE TO-NIGHT FOR Menominee Railroad ... Chicago Emigrant Bureau ...

WANTED—TO-DAY, 25 MEN FOR GRAVEL train ... A. ANDERSON & CO., 35 West Washington-st.

WANTED—20 TEAMS TO HAUL BRICK, ALso men and boys to work in brick yard. U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 118 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—2 TRAVELING SALESMEN FOR a tea, coffee and spice house ... Address ... Z 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 1050 WABASH-AV.—YOUNG man or boy to make fires and make himself generally useful.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind ...

ESTABLISHED 1857—A. P. W. SKINNER, COMmission Merchant, seeds and grain, No. 153 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND TURTLE STEAK —at WAGNER & KUHNS' restaurant, 143 Dearborn-st.

NOTICE TO BRICKLAYERS—A MASS MEETing of all the bricklayers of Chicago will be held Thursday evening, Oct. 3 ... WILLIAM O'BRIAN, President.

PROPOSALS WANTED—FOR HAULING 100,000 bricks. Particulars at office of EX. PRESS BRICK MFG. CO., 77 Dearborn-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR cast-off clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, ...

TERRAPINS AND CRABS—AT WAGNER & KUHNS' restaurant, 143 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BY A LIVE EASTERN FARMER the entire control of a ... JOHN A. SATTERTHWAIT, Bordentown, New Jersey.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, A COUNTER ... GOLDSMITH & SCHMELING'S ...

WANTED—2 STOUT MEN TO DO A SMALL job ... North Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CARRIAGE work for an order on a clothing house. ...

WANTED—TO LANDOWNERS, DISTILLERS and farmers: by an English farmer ...

WANTED—25 GOOD, DOUBLE TEAMS AND carts ... M. T. AMES & CO., 1 West Randolph-st. ...

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—ANY ONE WISHING TO PURchase a new 7-octave piano ...

TO RENT—A ROSEWOOD CASE 7-OCTAVE Piano, cheap to a responsible party. ...

WANTED—A GOOD PIANO IN EXCHANGE for ... acres of good Iowa land ... BROWN, care ...

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO, for which we will exchange a small mortgage ... DEWEY & FOWLER, Room 4, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK ...

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND SECOND GIRL at 57 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. ...

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 579 ...

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, in small family ...

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL ... Wabash-av., immediately.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as housekeeper ...

WANTED—AT ... WARREN-AV., CORNER Wood-st., a thoroughly capable first-class cook ...

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework at ... West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork. Inquire at store ...

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL OR WOMAN to cook and do general housework; good wages paid. Apply this morning, at 344 South Green-st.

WANTED—ANY NUMBER OF GOOD GIRLS, of every nationality ... MRS. WHITTAKER, 543 N. Clark-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework at ... Calumet-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A GOOD GERman girl at ... Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework for a small family. ...

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERal housework, at ... South Wood-st. ...

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork ... good wages and permanent place. 160 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, in a small family. ...

WANTED—AN OLD WOMAN USED TO THE care of children. ...

WANTED—A GOOD TRUSTY GIRL TO WASH, iron and take care of two children ...

WANTED—AT ... MICHIGAN-AV., A GIRL TO do general housework.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST AT housework in a family of two. ...

WANTED—AT ... WARREN-AV., FIRST-CLASS cook and second girl.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEgian girl for general housework ...

WANTED—AT ... WARREN-AV., CORNER of Wood-st., a thoroughly competent dining-room girl ...

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH woman to take care of child ...

WANTED—GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK, AT ... West Randolph-st.

WANTED—2 GIRLS—1 FOR COOK, 1 FOR chambermaid, 1 for dining room. ...

WANTED—THREE GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework ...

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron, in a family of three. ...

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS old, to do light housework. ...

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL. References required. ...

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN girls for first class families ...

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY ... GIRL at 1150 Indiana-av.

WANTED—2 GIRLS, 1 TO COOK, WASH AND iron, and one to do second work. ...

WANTED—200 GIRLS FOR HOTELS, LAUNdries, and private families. ...

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD TAILORESS THAT THORoughly understands new work and repairing ...

WANTED—FEMALE OPERATORS ON HOWE Sewing Machine, at 306 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER TO GO TO A large town in the country. WALSH & HUTCHINSON, ... Wabash-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS FOR ... COHEN, LEHIN & KERMAN, ...

WANTED—SEVERAL SEAMSTRESSES AT ... Indiana-av. ...

WANTED—AT ... EAST KINZIE-ST., A ... for custom work, on pants. ...

WANTED—SEWING GIRLS. APPLY AT ... Indiana-av.

WANTED—SWIFT OPERATOR OF SINGER machine ...

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS and ten dressmakers ...

WANTED—A FEW GOOD HANDS AT DRESSmaking ...

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS, FOR PLAIN SEWing. ...

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GIRL ACCUSTOMED TO CHILdren, to accompany lady on journey to Europe. ...

WANTED—WET NURSE. APPLY TO DR. H. WEBSTER JONES, ...

WANTED—THREE GIRLS AT UNION CHEMical Works ...

WANTED—SIX GIRLS, AT 8 O'CLOCK THIS (Thursday) morning, at JAMESON & MORSE'S, ... West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power ... COLLINS EATON, ... South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines ... F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—1 ENGINE, ... LEFT HAND ... J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE—ON REASONABLE terms, carpenters' and stone cutters' derricks ...

SAW MILL FOR SALE, CHEAP, ONE BLANdy's circular saw mill ...

THOSE IN WANT OF WOOD WORKING MAchinery, will be pleased to learn ...

WHITESBORO IRON WORKS—ENGINES, boilers, steam and power pumps ...

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWO PROMISSORY NOTES OF $100 EACH; given by Miller Hale to E. H. Brainard ...

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON SUNDAY NIGHT last, a large Newfoundland pup ...

LOST—OCT. 2, INSURANCE POLICY ON MERchants' Insurance Company of Chicago ...

LOST—YESTERDAY, ON VANBUREN, POCKetbook ...

LOST—TWO PLANS OF A BUILDING. THE finder will receive a reward by leaving them at hardware store of C. METZ, 423 State-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, SEPT. 30, IN THE VICINity of Twenty-second-st. ... T. CROUCH, ... Calumet-av.

FOUND—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY; THE owner can have it by proving property. ...

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK IN THE COTTAGE Grove car on Tuesday night. ...

MISSING—JOSEPH HETTICH, 17 YEARS old ... LEO HETTICH, 479 Wabash-av.

STRAYED—FROM 132 WEST TAYLOR-ST., small bay mare. ...

STOLEN OR STRAYED—A BROWN MARE, 6 years old ... Blue Island-av.

$50 REWARD—FOR BLACK MARE, 7 years old ... WILBUR & PIKE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT 145 SOUTH WATER-ST., A choice lot of fire tiles ...

FOR SALE—A LADIES' PASS FROM CHICAGO to St. Louis. Address L 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A NEW HALL'S SAFE. ...

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FIXTURES, ...

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF ...

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES ...

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS, for five or ten years. ... CAMPBELL BROS.

TO LEASE—100 FT. FRONT, CORNER OF VAN Buren and Sherman-sts.; ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHly competent druggist ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN as bill clerk, entry clerk ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as bookkeeper, or assistant bookkeeper ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who writes a good hand ...

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG, COMPEtent man ...

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY CAPACITY by a good accountant ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as copyist, collector ...

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENTLY—BY a young man ...

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN CONversant with French, German ...

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to learn the tinner's trade. ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as mechanical draughtsman. ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, miller by trade ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cutter. ...

SITUATION WANTED—AS LOCKSMITH, bell-hanger, or metal pattern maker. ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS English butcher ...

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—TEAMSTER; A YOUNG Scotchman ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE married couple (English) ...

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as porter ...

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHman ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN man as porter or driver for wholesale store. ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in some wholesale house ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl, to do general housework in small family, or second work. ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK IN a respectable family ...

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron by a respectable girl, in a private family. ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN, WITH a boy of 7 years ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG girls to do second work ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS FOR general housework ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 5 GOOD GERman girls ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ... laundress ...

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMily, as seamstress, by an American lady ...

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER in hotel or private family ...

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, BY a healthy woman ...

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESLADY IN ...

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A HOTEL ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN FOR sale ...

A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL DRUG STORE FOR sale ... E. F. CLARKE & CO., ...

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS man—Only $1,500 will buy a first-class drug store ... HOCKIN & FISCHER, ...

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT AND SAloon, on Wabash-av., for sale. ...

A GOOD STOCK OF DRUGS AND FIXTURES ...

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE IN A HOTEL; ... C. CALDWELL.

BUSINESS INTERESTS OF ANY KIND, IN city or country, sold ...

DRY GOODS STORE, STOCK, AND FIXtures for sale ...

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED ...

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN NORTHERN Illinois ...

FIXTURES AND FIVE YEARS LEASE OF ... JACOB FREIGANDER, Proprietor.

FINE CHANCE—FOR SALE—GRAIN HOUSE, in a splendid grain county in this State. ...

HOTEL, BOARDING HOUSE, AND BOARDing stable ... LEVI KING, Agent ...

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE—A FLOURISHING Liberal Republican weekly newspaper ... Address TYPO, Tribune office.

NEWS, STATIONERY, CIGARS, AND FRUIT store ...

OWING TO POOR HEALTH WE OFFER FOR sale our entire stock of heavy and shelf hardware ... G. S. CARR & SON, Manston, Juneau Co., Wis.

RARE CHANCE FOR A TINSMITH—FOR sale ... at Ottawa, Ill. ...

FOR SALE—STEAM LAUNDRY, 432 STATE-ST., at a bargain; in basement.

SALOON AND FIXTURES, LEASE AND LIcense for sale ... PHILLIPS & RUFFINGTON, 70 West Madison-st.

SALOON AND LARGE BOARDING HOUSE FOR sale—Able to accommodate 30 men. ...

THE LEASE AND PART FIXTURES OF a first-class bar and billiard room, for sale. ... M. T. MOHR, ... South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—PARTIES WITH CAPITAL FROM $200 upward ...

$500 CASH, AND YOUR TIME AS CASHIER ... FULLER, ... Washington-st., Room 30.

$500 WILL BUY A BUSINESS THAT pays $35 per week profit; no humbug ... Apply 511 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO LOTS ON FORTY-third-st. for horses ...

TO EXCHANGE—FOR STOCK FARM OR land ... improved Chicago property ... BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 172 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED property ... DEWEY & FOWLER, Room 4, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND BUSINESS buggy, to be paid up stock. Call at ... Wabash-av., up stairs.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 241 WEST MADIson-st. Mrs. Van Wart, Healing and Developing Medium ...

IF YOU WISH TO HEAR YOUR SPIRIT friends converse aloud with you, call on Mrs. BROWN, 150 West Washington-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED ... physician and astrologer ... IDELL, No. 100 West Washington-st.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

Interview of the Temperance Committee with Mayor Medill and the Board of Police.

Full and Interesting Discussion of the Temperance Problem.

The Committee Demand that Saloons Be Closed on Sundays.

The Laws to be Enforced as far as Practicable.

The Temperance Committee, who were appointed at a recent meeting held in the Board of Trade building, visited the Mayor, yesterday, and had a protracted interview with him in relation to the enforcement of the Sunday law. There were present Rev. Dr. Everts, Rev. Dr. Fowler, Rev. Dr. Kittridge, F. W. Gates, Phillip Meyers, Mr. Mears, Dr. Major, S. A. Keen, A. S. Troop, Mr. Kelley, Mr. Morton, Mr. Potter, and several others.

The gentlemen were introduced to His Honor.

Mr. Everts said they had called as a committee, appointed by their fellow-citizens, to make a very important inquiry; it was, how far the law would support temperance. A large meeting of citizens had been held, and, as he supposed they represented not only the temperance men of the city but the moral men. They were in great straights as to what they ought to do, being very much in the condition of the tribes of Israel when Moses left them. They (the Children of Israel), as His Honor knew, relapsed into idolatry. While the law was with them they were faithful, and devoted, and followed their traditions and their laws; but when Moses left them they became idolaters. So the Committee felt. They required the law, and couldn't get along without it; they couldn't carry the education of the people beyond its texts and support, and, therefore, were anxious to know what the law could do for them. They thought that the moral people, not to say the religious, wanted the law carried out; that the judgment and conscience of the public was with the temperance law. He thought that the great body of the religious and moral people, in respect to one point, were united—closing the saloons on the Sabbath. The Committee considered that the flood of violence and murder and vice was attributable to the neglect of that law, and they wished to know what could be done regarding all the temperance laws, but especially that law—whether the saloons could not be closed on Sunday, and the people afforded an opportunity for moral culture and enforcing the discipline of temperance and other moral laws. He hoped the other gentlemen would express their views.

Dr. Fowler did not think much could be added, only, that more was needed to be done to enforce the laws?

The Mayor asked if the Committee had examined the ordinance relating to the subject.

Dr. Everts said they had read them over at a meeting held in the morning, particularly the laws passed two years ago.

Dr. Fowler. You mean last March.

Dr. Everts. Oh, yes; I suppose your Honor knows what that is.

The Mayor said the ordinance provided a penalty of not less than $10 nor more than $100 for keeping a saloon open on Sunday. That was the legal penalty; in addition, the Mayor was authorized to revoke the license by another provision. That was all the city law there was. There was a State law, which had been in existence a great many years, against keeping ill-governed tippling houses, that keepers may be prosecuted under it by any person before the grand jury. Under the section he referred to [Section 4 of the ordinance of 1869] there had not been, since he was elected, a solitary complaint against or conviction of a saloon-keeper by any citizen. What complaints and convictions the authorities had succeeded in getting under it had been obtained by the police or the members of the Mayor's staff. The citizens of Chicago had done nothing in any instance.

Dr. Fowler asked if the officers were not elected for the purpose of enforcing the laws; if the police and the authorities were not for the execution of the laws.

The Mayor said yes; but it was the duty of every good citizen to execute the laws; it was just as much a moral duty for them as it was for him.

Dr. Fowler. In proportion as we have the power.

The Mayor. As you have the power! He (the Mayor) had just the same power to try to get a conviction under the law as they had; no more, and no less. Some one must make the complaint and furnish the proof before a magistrate that the law had been violated. Upon conviction by a jury of six men, if they were called for, a fine of $10 or more, not exceeding $100 was imposed. His trouble would be to find persons who would make the proof and furnish a transcript of the conviction; when it had been done by the police he had never failed to revoke the license of the saloon-keeper.

Dr. Kittridge inquired if the law was different from other laws that were violated. If a man broke a window in his house and a policeman saw him do it, he (Kittridge) need not make a complaint against him in order that he be punished.

The Mayor said he (Kittridge) was misinformed. If a man broke his window it was his duty to complain of him; it was the duty of the policeman to do so if he saw the glass broken; but if he did not, the man could not be arrested without a warrant. If the citizen failed to perform his duty they could not blame the police for not doing their duty. When the principal was faithless the agent would be.

Mr. Kittridge wanted to know, then, if the clause providing for the closing of the saloons from Saturday night until Monday morning meant that if a policeman saw them open it was all right, but if a citizen passed by they were to close up? He was in New York while the Excise law was in force, and the police did all the work there. Somebody ever complained to the Mayor that saloons were open on the Sabbath, but the police went so far as to be called the "key-hole men."

The Mayor would tell him the sequel. The citizens did not sustain the police, and the law ended in smoke. The police did as well as they could. The Legislature passed very stringent laws upon the subject, making it the special duty of the New York Police Commissioners and the police to enforce them. They undertook the work, the Mayor having nothing to do with it. There were 3,000 policemen, and they had all the most approved machinery. The Commissioners proceeded to try the experiment, being authorized to increase the license to $500. Some of the worst places were wiped out by the experiment, but the experiment broke down after a brief struggle. The authorities were beaten in the Courts, and on Sunday now whisky flows as freely as it does in Chicago.

Dr. Kittridge said the law was enforced for two years. Liquor was sold at the back door, but the fronts of the places were closed, and statistics showed the city horse cars, before crowded, did very little business between 11 o'clock Saturday night and Sunday morning. In Brooklyn the same thing was done.

The Mayor begged Dr. Kittridge's pardon. The Brooklyn authorities had tried it for six weeks and failed. They had 1,800 policemen, and the city was not as large as Chicago. He was in New York several times during the existence of the law; his sympathies were with it; and he had opportunities that Dr. Kittridge had not to see what was going on. He was assured by his friends that the cessation of whisky-drinking in consequence of what the police did was apparent, not real; that while the front doors were apparently shut, the saloons were open and liquor flowed as usual. In every hotel, with a few honorable exceptions, the bars were closed, but liquor was furnished in the rooms. Hundreds of drinking clubs were established all over the city, where liquors were furnished, and there was absolutely more drinking than ever before. The policemen, themselves, who were in the saloons for the purpose of preventing drinking, drank at the bar with the rest; and after a desperate and the severest effort ever made in this country to enforce a Sunday liquor law, it was given up in despair.

Dr. Kittridge said they did not expect to reclaim the drunkards; but if the front doors were closed, even if whisky was sold at the back door, the moral effect would be good. The temptation, now so open, would be avoided, and

The Mayor thought the police were strong enough to shut up the front doors, but they could not prevent whisky selling.

Dr. Kittridge wanted to know, when that was done, if every one who went through the back door could not be arrested.

The Mayor replied that they had not force enough to do that.

Dr. Kittridge thought they could prove whisky-drinking to be "outlawry."

Dr. Everts said it demoralized the people. A great deal would be gained if it could be thrust out of sight.

Dr. Kittridge remarked that people on their way to church were tempted by the open doors.

The Mayor said if it was stopped openly, private drinking clubs would be organized, and young men who were ashamed to drink in public would partake freely the flowing bowl.

Dr. Kittridge did not suppose they could help that. We are to understand that the reason why the law was not enforced was on account of the small number of police; that the citizens should back the police in enforcing it.

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

The Mayor said more men would be required to do it, and then addressed the Committee as follows:

I have read the proceedings of your recent meeting. The resolutions demand that the saloons shall be "closed on Sunday." Does that mean that all drinking therein shall be prevented, or that, to outward appearance, no liquor shall be consumed within? The demand fairly and clearly stated is this: that the Mayor is commanded to prevent the masses of the people of Chicago from drinking liquor on Sunday in places licensed to sell drink on the other six days of the week. Can this be done with the limited police force at my command? The resolutions seem to convey the impression that the saloons have been "openly" opened on that day, whereas the fact is, they have never ceased to furnish liquor to their customers on any Sunday since the city was incorporated, more than 30 years ago.

Efforts have been made by some of my predecessors to prevent the practice, but with results that proved most unsatisfactory. The most that ever was accomplished, and that only for a few weeks or months, was to force the keepers to pull down their blinds and shut their front doors, while the drinking went on the same as before. The hotels closed their bars, and the waiters supplied the guests at their rooms.

To this extent I think the Sunday ordinance can be enforced now; but it is questionable if any less liquor will be consumed in the city. I am willing to issue an order to the police to close the saloons on Sunday, but I can give you no assurance nor hold out any hope that drinking in them can be prevented. In no city in America, with a mixed population like ours, has such a temperance succeeded; not even in Boston, with all the aid of a vigilant State Constabulary, stringent laws and a strong public sentiment to sustain the authorities.

The late attempt at Brooklyn to close the saloons on Sunday, after all the fluttering reports that were telegraphed over the country, has ended in utter failure. It was made upon the demand of just such a demonstration as yours. The Mayor and Police Commissioners entered upon the crusade with zeal and determination. They had three times our police force to carry out their orders, and a stronger public sentiment to back them. But the utmost they were able to do was to compel the saloon-keepers to pull down their street window blinds and lock their front doors. But even that is no longer generally done.

What all other Mayors have failed to accomplish in Chicago and all other large cities, I have little prospect of effecting by any means within my reach.

Let us calmly consider, for a moment, the actual state of the case. In the first place there are, in round numbers, 2,300 saloons licensed by law to sell intoxicating beverages. There are at present 100,000 male adult persons in this city, of whom 75,000 patronize these 2,300 saloons. Of the remaining 25,000 persons fully one-half of them keep liquor on their sideboards, and drink it. I leave out of this calculation the many thousands of women who drink liquor, obtained at saloons and drug stores, and on physicians' prescriptions.

Two-thirds of the men in Chicago are of European birth, and nearly all of them were accustomed to drinking liquor on all days of the week, and to regard it no more immoral to drink on Sunday than on week days.

In whole wards, there can hardly be found an adult of American birth or parentage. Indeed, the native-born men only predominate in half a dozen wards of the twenty. The rebuilding of the city has attracted hither, from all parts, tens of thousands of men—mainly without families. Multitudes of the drinking and disorderly classes have flocked in here. Money by the tens of millions has been lavished by capitalists to hasten and rush forward the work of rebuilding the city. A large number of churches were consumed, and congregations scattered. Christian Unions for young men, lyceums and lecture halls, and public libraries and decent places of amusement were swept away by the conflagration. Society, ever since the fire, has been in a disorganized state. Under these circumstances can it be a matter of wonder that crime and drunkenness have increased? The sudden scattering of large amounts of money among the masses of any community always results in an increased consumption of liquor, and a corresponding increase of disorder and crime. Is the Mayor to be held responsible for this state of things? Pulling down the front blinds of the saloons on Sunday will not cure it. And let me remark, in this connection, that more liquor is drank in the saloons on Saturday night than on Sunday night, and more men get drunk on that night than any other. Suppose I undertake to carry your resolutions into effect, to what extent can we reasonably expect or hope to succeed? More than 1,000 saloons are also boarding houses, both conducted by the same proprietor, and under the same roof. The barroom is the sitting-room, with ten to fifty boarders in each. How are they to be shut up, or drinking prevented in them? Suppose the police compel the front door to be locked and the blinds drawn down, will that prevent the boarders from ingress or egress at the back door, or from drinking at the bar, or dinner-table, or their friends from calling on them and imbibing with them?

How can the police prove that liquor is being drank on the premises, with the street door locked and the windows shaded? Shall they be ordered to break in the doors and smash the windows on suspicion? Or shall they put on citizen's clothes, slip around through the alley to the kitchen, and sneak in, call for liquor and drink it in order to make proof against the keeper that he sells or gives away liquor on Sunday? Or is it expected that I shall do it?

It was on this rock the efforts to close the saloons in New York, Brooklyn, and other cities, struck and went to pieces. The saloon keepers closed the street entrance, pulled down their blinds and put up their shutters, while their customers entered at the back doors and quenched their thirst as usual. They would not voluntarily turn informers, and when subpoenaed as witnesses, rarely confessed under oath. Those who were proven guilty appealed their cases to the higher courts and generally beat the authorities by contrivances, technicalities, demurrers, special pleadings, supersedeases, and legal quirks of one kind or another. In the end the Police Boards always give up the contest in despair and disgust.

Bear in mind this is a contest against appetite and self-interest combined. The drinkers and sellers are leagued together to defeat the prohibition. The former crave the stimulant, and the latter the money. All human experience proves that when there is a demand for anything there will be a supply, no matter of what, whether good or evil, on Sunday or week day, regardless of penalties. The saloons will be closed and die out just in proportion as you can reduce the multitude to cease longing for liquor.

While the ordinance forbids the saloon-keeper to sell liquor on Sunday, it does not forbid the citizen to buy from him on Sunday and drink. There is no prohibition or penalty against purchasing and imbibing, and it is hard to convince the dealer that it is wrong to sell on the first day of the week when it is legal for anybody to purchase and drink it on that day.

Liquor drinking cannot be stopped in Chicago on Sunday by police force any more than it can prevent personal dishonesty or licentious practices, until the moral tone of the populace is improved, the appetite subdued, and the masses persuaded or shamed out of their love and desire for intoxicating beverages. The churches and clergy have a work to perform which they have long neglected or ignored. How many of the 400 clergymen in this city preach temperance to their flocks and pass the pledge around among them? What is being done by the churches to furnish the masses with temperance places of refreshment, with innocent recreation, with attractive instruction, with moral or useful information? What is being done to persuade or induce young men to avoid haunts of vice and dissipation?

I had already directed the Superintendent of Police to have prosecutions instituted against ill-governed and disorderly houses, and those kept open on Sunday, and he has notified the Captains of the same. I expect a number of convictions against the worst places soon, and, upon receiving transcripts thereof, intend to revoke their licenses. A proclamation to cease selling liquor on Sunday would have about as much effect as the Pope's bull against the comet. I propose to do whatever is practicable to mitigate and lessen the evil of almost universal dram-drinking.

I have tried the experiment of revoking licenses in several cases upon report, but it works unsatisfactorily, for in almost every instance I have been deluged by petitions numerously signed, supported by affidavits of good character, or denial of the charges, and importuned by personal appeals of respectable citizens to rescind the revocation and restore the license. These experiences have determined me to require some legal proof of violation of the ordinance before proceeding to close up an establishment. I am inclined to think it is improper to act on mere ex parte statements, however plausible or probable they may seem.

You need not waste time or words in trying to convince me of the evil of intemperance. I admit it all, and have pondered and searched for the remedy as long and anxiously as any man in Chicago.

We have but 450 policemen in Chicago. After subtracting the special duty men, officers and sick there remain but 340. Half of these are on duty at a time, and the other half are sleeping or resting. Can 170 men watch 2,300 saloons and all the thieves and lawless characters at one and the same time?

To stop liquor drinking will require the aid of one teetotaler policeman to be stationed in every saloon, billiard hall, house of ill-fame, and tavern in Chicago, say 3,000 in all. But the tax-fighters make it hard work to support 450 policemen. Most of the force sympathize with the saloons, and I have no power to discharge them.

I have repeatedly made known to members of the temperance organization, including the Chairman of your Resolution Committee, who is their hired attorney, that I will revoke any saloon-keeper's license who is convicted before a magistrate of selling liquor on Sunday. Any citizen knowing it to be done has a legal right to complain before any Justice of the Peace in Chicago, and make proof and have the keeper fined. But up to this time nobody has made complaint or tried to obtain a conviction, so far as I can learn.

The State Temperance law was passed half a year ago, and went into force three months since. How many prosecutions have there been in this city under it? Why are its provisions not availed of? It is not the duty of the police or Mayor to institute suits for damage under it. Individuals injured must do that. Then why are there no suits? Thus far that law has been allowed to remain a dead letter, notwithstanding the great expectations of its efficacy.

I am endeavoring to do whatever seems practicable to punish drunkenness, preserve order, and repress crime with the small police force at command. But we have to deal with an opposing force,—appetite and cupidity,—which are as persistent and unblushing as depravity; and if your meeting suppose that drinking may be freely indulged on six days of the week, and can be suppressed on the recurring seventh, they have studied human nature to little purpose, and have their first lessons yet to learn.

FURTHER DISCUSSION.

Dr. Fowler remarked that it was the Committee's business to push ahead as far as they could. They did not intend to abandon the law against licentiousness, because it was violated; nor the liquor law, because they could not enforce it in its spirit. He believed the law was an educator, and that if it gave the children of the public schools a conviction that whiskey was a scoundrel and needed to be eradicated.

The Mayor said he would not like to have proof of whiskey selling obtained through the key-hole, as the Courts had decided it to be improper.

Dr. Fowler asked how the police force could be increased.

The Mayor said by increasing the taxes, and collecting them.

Dr. Fowler wanted to know if a large police force was put on, wouldn't taxes be diminished.

The Mayor said not apparently. A good many evils would be diminished.

Mr. Kelly remarked that the State's Attorney had told him that if whiskey-selling was stopped on Sunday his business would be decreased two-thirds.

The Mayor said the expenses of the Criminal Court were only $80,000; and two-thirds of that sum wouldn't pay for many policemen.

Dr. Fowler said crime cost more than its prevention would.

The Mayor admitted that it cost more than was good for the community; he could not say more than its prevention.

Dr. Fowler desired to know how the law could be enforced; was it in the hands of the Police Commissioners or the Mayor to discharge unfaithful officers.

The Mayor said he had nothing to do with it. The Commissioners could discharge an officer upon conviction; but he had a right to appeal to the Circuit Court and be reinstated if the action of the Board of Police was not sustained. The police force could not be increased until the 1st of April next, as the Council had exhausted its powers this year. He had examined the books to see what possible amount of money could be taken from other funds to increase the force, and probably enough could be raised, by taking the odds and ends of funds that would not be expended, to add fifty or sixty men; but what would that number amount to? He could arrest drunkards and catch more thieves, but he could not close the saloons.

Mr. Kelley said he could arrest some of the saloon-keepers who keep their places open on Sunday before the eyes of the police.

The Mayor said he could if he had the proof. It was his (Kelley's) duty to bring it, as he was the hired attorney of the Temperance Committee.

Dr. Kittridge remarked that they had done all that could be done under the temperance law. The Grand Jury had found indictments against saloon-keepers on the proof presented, but they had not been prosecuted because the budget in the Court was too full. They were coming up next month for trial. The Committee were not aiming at prohibition.

The Mayor remarked that they were trying to do an illogical thing—authorizing everybody to drink six days and attempting to shut them off the seventh.

Dr. Kittridge said the Mayor was right; but if they couldn't stop them on the six days, would it not be well to stop them on the Sabbath.

The Mayor had no objection to do it. He had made several efforts when elected that he had not been trying to carry out.

Mr. Meare said it was done in Portland, and in every other city in Maine.

The Mayor remarked that in Portland nine-tenths of the people were native born Americans, and there was an overwhelming public sentiment to sustain righteous laws, but even there one hundred places could be found where all the liquor one wanted could be procured.

Mr. Meare thought there was not another city in the country where there was so much drinking done in proportion to the population. All through Maine it was codfish and whiskey, principally whiskey.

The Mayor said it was in the power of the churches to take hold of the matter, if they cared anything about it. The laboring masses and the young men of the city must be furnished a substitute for the saloons. Where were the young men to go now but to the saloons?

Mr. Meare said the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 26 West Randolph street, and at the First Baptist Church, were open on Sunday.

The Mayor remarked that that was good for a nest-egg; but there were a hundred billiard saloons that young men patronized. He referred to the Bridewell, and said there were now 100 prisoners there for violations of ordinances by reason of drinking liquor. He had, on an average, twenty applications every day for release by pardon. For curiosity, the other day, he looked at the records to see how many Germans applied for pardons during September, and found that there were but two. There were not over thirty Germans in the Bridewell, the remainder being Irish and Americans. Of the 2,300 saloons in the city more than half, and probably 60 per cent were beer saloons; they may keep a bottle of whiskey for a stray American or Irishman. The Germans did not get drunk on Sunday or any other day, and if he undertook to close these saloons up he would array against himself a sentiment representing 100,000 people, who were just as conscientious in their belief that beer was right, as the Committee were in believing whiskey to be wrong.

Mr. Kelley remarked that every murder that had occurred during the last month had been caused by beer.

The Mayor said they called it beer, but the foundation was whiskey. [A nod of approval by several members of the Committee.]

Dr. Fowler. We understand, then, that, so far as you can, you will use the police to enforce the law.

The Mayor. Enforce the law as far as practicable. I have tried to do that, and do not propose to avoid any responsibility. Whenever a conviction is obtained and a transcript furnished me I will revoke the license.

Dr. Kittridge. Do not misunderstand us by thinking that we expect to cure the whole thing and stop the people from drinking.

The Mayor. I inferred that you expected to do that from some of your speeches the other night.

Dr. Kittridge. Our only idea is, by closing the saloons on Sunday, to lessen the evil.

Mr. Meare inquired if it was necessarily the duty of those who granted licenses to license every man who applied. Could not the number of licenses be limited.

The Mayor did not see how it could be. If a bond signed by two good sureties was presented, he couldn't see how the authorities were to discriminate.

Mr. Meare asked if ten thousand persons applied for licenses would they be granted.

The Mayor presumed so. The law seemed to provide for every man who wanted a license.

Dr. Kittridge wanted to know if any investigation was made regarding the responsibility of the bondsmen.

The Mayor replied that if there was any question raised as to their insufficiency a better bond must be furnished. No record was kept of the bondsmen.

The Committee then indulged in a desultory conversation among themselves, all being apparently satisfied with the result of the interview.

INTERVIEW WITH THE BOARD OF POLICE.

After bidding the Mayor adieu, they called upon the Board of Police, and spent half an hour in conversing with Commissioner Talcott and Superintendent Washburn.

Commissioner Talcott assured them if the Mayor issued a proclamation ordering the saloons to be closed on Sunday the police force would enforce it. They could do nothing in the absence of the proclamation, as the law was ignored by custom.

Superintendent Washburne said one policeman for every saloon in the city would be required to effectually close them on Sunday. The "hardest saloons" were being picked out, their proprietors convicted, and their licenses revoked by the Mayor.

Commissioner Talcott remarked that if the Sunday law was enforced, the number of arrests on that day would be diminished three-fourths.

The Committee wanted to know what effect it would have if the price for a license was $500.

Commissioner Talcott said it would have a good effect, as the bell holes and three cent whisky mills would become a thing of the past.

The Committee then retired, agreeing to pay the full Board a visit on a future day.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

Annual Opening of Hahnemann and Rush Medical Colleges, the Woman's Hospital, and the College of Pharmacy.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The thirteenth annual session of Hahnemann College was inaugurated last evening at the College Building, Cottage Grove avenue. The exercises were as follows:

Dr. Ludlam, after announcing the regular course of commencing on Thursday, introduced Prof. E. M. Hale, who delivered the introductory address. He welcomed the class in the name of the Faculty, and contrasted the appearance of Chicago now, and at the opening of the course last year, when the city lay in ruins. He paid a feeling tribute to the late Prof. F. A. Lord, whose loss they deplored. He spoke of him as "one of nature's noblemen—the type of the courteous, honest, dignified physician. Besides, he was a Christian gentleman, a thorough student, and a devoted member of the Homoeopathic School of Medicine, without bigotry, without intolerance, but always an exponent of liberal scientific progress." You emulate his character, and succeed in attaining a near approach to it, you will be good men and excellent physicians. His place will be difficult to fill, but it will be a "labor of love" with each member of the Faculty to give, if necessary, as much as possible of the branch of which he was such a popular teacher.

The lecturer then gave some interesting statistics, as follows, and, alluding to the status of Homoeopathy, said:

"You will enter the Homoeopathic Medical Profession under very different auspices. It was not until six years after the worthy President of this Institution became a Homoeopathist that the first Homoeopathic College came into existence, and your speaker attended the first session of the school. At that time there were no Homoeopathic hospitals or dispensaries, and but few physicians. To embrace Homoeopathy then was, in many instances, an act of heroism; for such was the prejudice against it that its adherents were ostracized, and were often obliged to submit to persecution and the breaking of many social and family ties. Mark the contrast! The Homoeopathic School is now recognized by the laws of nearly every State in the Union. It has become a power. If it is assailed in the halls of Congress or in State Legislatures, men of influence are not wanting who will rise and defend it. If United States officials attempt to trample upon our rights, the people and the press defend us, and the official is deposed.

"We have eight or ten chartered colleges in the United States. We have twenty or more hospitals, some of them fully equipped and endowed. We have scores of dispensaries for the benefit of the poor.

"Fifty years ago and not five Homoeopathic physicians could be found on this continent. Now they number over five thousand. Fifteen years ago and not five physicians of our school could be found in Chicago. Now we can enumerate fifty-five. Our patrons, half a century ago only numbered a few hundreds. Now they could be counted by millions."

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The sixth session of the Chicago College of Pharmacy was inaugurated last evening in the hall of the college, Rice's Building, No. 77 Dearborn street. The hall has been neatly fitted up with all the paraphernalia appertaining to a first-class drug store, library, charts, etc., and was well filled by a large and attentive class of students. The object of the course of lectures is to give a thorough knowledge of pharmacy to prescription clerks.

The introductory lecture last evening, by Professor N. Gray Bartlett, was an exhaustive and instructive one, and contained much valuable information on the various subjects treated.

A valuable donation of medical instruments is now on its way to the College, from England, having been selected with great care by the donors, as a mark of sympathy for the loss sustained by the institution at the time of the great fire. Germany has also contributed 350 choice and rare volumes. Donations have also been received from St. Louis and other places.

It is expected that in the course of two or three weeks, when the foreign donations are received, that the College will be the most perfect institution of the kind in the West. The students will be expected to go through a regular course of graduation, which it is believed will, in a great measure, prevent the deplorable accidents caused by the criminal ignorance of drug clerks.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

The Faculty and students of the Woman's Hospital Medical College were addressed by Mrs. Dr. Mary H. Thompson, a member of the Faculty, last evening, in the parlors of the Third Unitarian Church. Mrs. Dr. Thompson's remarks were intended as introductory to the lecture session of 1872–'73, which commences immediately. The course of lectures will be delivered for the benefit of the students in the college, on the corner of Paulina and Adams streets.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Professor J. Adams Allen delivered the first lecture, of the Thirtieth Annual Course, before the students of Rush Medical College, in their temporary structure, at the corner of Arnold and Eighteenth streets, last evening.

THE BLAKE DIVORCE CASE.

Mr. Blake Presents Claims to Have New Evidence, on Which He Bases a Motion for a New Trial.

In the Superior Court, yesterday morning, before Judge Gary, the Blake divorce case came up, on motion for a new trial, when Mr. Sidney Smith, of the counsel for the complainant, asked for a further postponement on account of his illness. The Court stated that if an adjournment was taken it must be till November, when Mr. Smith withdrew his motion, and the case proceeded.

Mr. Robert Hervey, counsel for the complainant, then read several affidavits, among others those of Henry J. Turner and his wife Sarah G. Turner, of Portland, Portland County, New York, who depose that they have received letters from Catherine Blake admitting adulterous intercourse with one T. M. Thompson, five or six different times, at his office in Chicago, and once with the same individual at Lake View.

Mrs. Turner submits, under oath, as a condensed quotation from one of Mrs. Blake's letters to her: "You ask me 'has Mr. Blake any just grounds for charging you with the crime of adultery?' I am guilty of adultery with Thompson, committed in his office in the City of Chicago, five or six times, and I am also guilty of committing the crime of adultery with Thompson, at Lake View, as charged in Blake's complaint, and I think Blake can prove this act at Lake View, but the ones at Thompson's office I don't think he can prove."

This letter was said to be dated at Milwaukee, in October, 1870, and to be in Mrs. Blake's handwriting. The deponent further swears that she got the letter away, but when she went to look for it during September, 1872, she could not find it, but hopes yet to find it, not believing it to be lost.

Several other affidavits were read by the counsel for the defence, some of which give the man Turner a very bad reputation, one witness declaring he would not believe Turner under oath. In this connection, a specialist's circular sent out by Turner was shown. Other affidavits were read relative to the detectives hired by both parties, the money which Mrs. Blake had received, and other matters.

The argument of the plaintiff's attorneys were continued at great length throughout the day, being mostly a review of the testimony already published, and with which the public is already familiar.

At a quarter past 5 o'clock the Court adjourned till 10 this morning.

MASONIC.

Second Day's Session of the Grand Lodge—James A. Hawley, of Dixon, Elected Most Worshipful Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M. resumed its session in McVicker's Theatre at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Most Worshipful Grand Master Creigier, in the chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Grand Chaplain J. W. Agard.

An amendment to the constitution, changing the location of the Grand Lodge from Chicago to Springfield, was laid over, under the rules, for one year.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances submitted their report. It contained nothing of public interest.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The special order, the election of officers, was then taken up, and the election occupied the remainder of the morning session, and nearly the entire afternoon.

The following were elected: James A. Hawley, of Dixon, Most Worshipful Grand Master; G. E. Lounsbury, of Mound City, Deputy Grand Master; Joseph Robbins, of Quincy, Senior Grand Warden; W. J. A. Delancey, of Centralia, Junior Grand Warden; Harrison Dills, of Quincy, Grand Treasurer; O. H. Miner, of Springfield, Grand Secretary.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master-elect was introduced to the lodge, and received with grand honors. He said that in their wisdom they had sufficient confidence in him to elect him Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. For this mark of their esteem he desired to return his most sincere and heartfelt thanks. He was unable to express in words how he felt. He appreciated the honor that had been conferred upon him—the highest in their power to bestow; and he would be pardoned in saying that he felt flattered at the unanimity with which he had been elected. He was aware that there was much hard labor connected with the office, and he accepted it with some fear and trembling, but with a firm resolution to endeavor to discharge the duties devolving upon him to the very best of his abilities. He should need the advice, counsel, and sympathy of the officers and members of the Grand Lodge; and expected that they would assist and help him in promoting peace and harmony throughout the jurisdiction. He was aware that, in succeeding the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the past two years, who was distinguished for his abilities, intellectual and Masonic, he had no easy task to perform. At the end of the year for which he had been elected, when his record would be compared with the unparalleled success that had attended his (Creigier's) administration, if it merited approval, even in a limited degree, he should feel more than gratified. [Applause.]

The other officers-elect were then presented to the Lodge.

On motion, the installation of officers was made the special order for 10 o'clock this morning.

Several reports of committees were presented and accepted, and the Lodge adjourned until half-past 8 o'clock this morning.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A Lunatic's Leap.

An extraordinary risk and escape occurred yesterday morning on the incoming passenger train of the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. As the train, running at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, approached the County Poor House and Insane Asylum, at Jefferson, the engineer observed a man standing within two feet of the track, about two hundred yards ahead. He gave the warning whistle, expecting to see the man move off, but as he stuck to his perilous position, the engineer whistled down brakes, and reversed the engine, but not in time to materially check the speed. The train shot forward, and when the locomotive came abreast of the man, he gave a sudden spring forward, and landed directly on the cow-catcher. The train was stopped as quickly as possible, and the engineer and fireman, and such of the passengers as had noticed the circumstance, rushed out and looked under the cars to find the mangled remains of the foolhardy individual. They searched diligently to no purpose, when somebody shouted, "Here he is!" There he was, sure enough, sitting comfortably on the cow-catcher, unharmed, save a sprained ankle and a cut of a chip on his forehead. From his peculiar actions and appearance, it was conjectured that he was an escaped lunatic from the insane asylum, where he was returned. It transpired that he was one of the convalescent inmates of the asylum who are employed to do farm work, and had slipped away just in time to catch the train for Chicago. Whether his intention was to commit suicide, and failed to connect, or whether he took this mode of getting a ride into the city, no one can tell. All that is known is that the record of railway accidents furnishes no parallel to his remarkable escape from death.

A Model Conductor.

The gentlemanly conductor who conducted himself badly on Car No. 82, on Madison street, last evening, shortly before 8 o'clock, should be investigated. This inoffensive gentleman stopped the car to permit a gentleman and two ladies to come aboard. When they were within fifteen feet from the car, or thereabouts, he yelled "hurry up," and commanded the driver to "go ahead," adding that he did not care whether the party got on board or not. The passengers stopped the car, and the young lady, who was ahead of the others, got on board, when the gentlemanly conductor said, "go ahead," with much emphasis. The young lady asked him to stop the car. He refused. She seized the bell pull, and rang till the car stopped, when the other lady and gentleman got on board. The gentleman, without a word, walked up to the conductor, looked at his number, and returned to his seat. The gentlemanly conductor said: "If you think you'll do any good, report me," and then yelled in a louder tone, "——you, if I catch you out, I'll punch the nose off you," and repeated this cheering information some half-dozen times.

It is to be hoped that the gentleman thus insulted has reported the affable conductor, and that a better behaved young man occupies the position hitherto held on car No. 82 by the gentlemanly conductor. The rowdy element would do well out of the employ of every railroad company.

Craig vs. Sprague.

In the case of Samuel Rowe vs. Elisha G. Sprague *et al*, which will be found among the new suits in the Circuit Court, petitioner alleges that to secure Sprague from a verdict of $100,000 for breach of promise of marriage, being realized on his property, he fraudulently conveyed to petitioner the Adams House and Sprague Block, nominally to secure three notes of $10,000, $20,000, and $35,000, the whole aggregating [illegible], and other such sums by two fraudulent deeds; that petitioner laid out $5,000 on said property, and advanced $9,000 to speculate in land along the North Pacific Railroad and in Minnesota; that a fraudulent conveyance of said property was made to secure defendant in case of petitioner's death. A variety of other securities on the property have been made, all alleged to be fraudulent, and for the purpose of cheating the creditors, and the petitioner, now seeing that his hold on the property is exceedingly slight, prays that all parties be enjoined from encumbering or dealing with said property, and that the Court make a settlement of the matter.

Look Out for Small-Pox.

A reference to the report of the Sanitary Superintendent reveals the fact that small-pox is alarmingly on the increase. The advent of cold weather will accelerate the ravages of this detestable disease. The Board of Health generously supplies all applicants with vaccine matter, and, in their laudable efforts to enhance the sanitary condition of the city, have directed the Health Officer to vaccinate all parties residing in infected districts. In pursuing the directions of the Board, that official met with much resistance,—in fact, some people will not allow him to cross their thresholds. They should consider that, unless this precaution is enforced, the progress of the disease cannot be restrained, and, instead of impeding him, should gladly welcome him as a benefactor.

Everything.

The Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, will speak at the West Twelfth Street Turner Hall, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock.

—A game of base ball will be played this afternoon between the Athletes and Garnets, at the corner of State and Twenty-third streets.

—Dr. N. S. Davis will deliver an address upon temperance questions at the Twenty-fifth Baptist Church, this evening.

—The first grand complimentary soiree of the Germania Quartette Club will be held at Hermann's Hall, corner of Lake and Clinton streets, to-morrow evening.

—The Board of County Commissioners, not being able to secure a quorum, yesterday, adjourned until Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Commissioners Jones, Harris, Wahl, Lonergan, Pahlman, and Ashton were present.

—There will be a social gathering in the North Side Tabernacle, this evening, to welcome Mr. D. L. Moody home from Europe. An invitation is extended to his friends outside the congregation to meet with it.

—A Pole, whose name could not be ascertained, was run over yesterday by the incoming Woodstock train, and had his left leg broken. He was taken to the County Hospital. No report has been made of the place where the accident occurred.

—The grand opening of the American Dramatic Institute, Stanley Hall, No. 612 West Lake street, occurs this evening. The programme is composed of dramatic, literary, and miscellaneous exercises, concluding with a grand soiree.

—The inauguration of Professor Patton, "The Cyrus H. McCormick Professor of Theology" in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, takes place this evening at 7½ o'clock in the Third Presbyterian Church.

—The Union Park Literary Society will meet this evening at the residence of Bruce McFadden, No. 616 West Washington st., at 7½ o'clock. Question for debate: *Resolved*, That the Chicago fire has done more good than harm.

—There will be a meeting of the Liberal Democrats at Falkenberg Hall, corner of State and Twenty-ninth streets, this evening, for the purpose of nominating a delegate ticket to be voted for at the primary election next Saturday.

—The fair at St. Patrick's Church is a great success. Every evening the attendance increases. The contest between Carter H. Harrison and R. P. Derickson for a gold-headed cane is very spirited. The latter was 43 votes ahead last evening.

—A fair is being held at St. Bridget's Church on Archer avenue, for the purpose of raising money to pay off the debt on the church property. Everything is gotten up in first class style, and a very pleasant evening is promised to all who attend.

—At half-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning a horse attached to an open buggy ran away on Clinton street, and, turning the corner of Lake street, knocked down Officer Breit. He was conveyed to the Madison Street Station by some citizens and attended by Dr. Custin, who pronounced his injuries serious.

—The Laura Keene troupe is to give the next entertainment of the Star Course, which will be a novel affair, being a lecture on the drama and the arts, illustrated by vocal and instrumental music, and recitations. The sale of tickets for the Monday evening lecture begins this morning at Carpenter & Sheldon's.

—George D. Smith, travelling agent for the firm of Morse & Williams, hitters manufacturers, No. 21 LaSalle street, was arrested at Waukegan yesterday, by Detective Dennis Simmons, on a warrant sworn out by his employers, who charge him with defalcation. It appears that he failed to account for sundry bills which he was sent to collect, and, as the firm alleges, did collect.

—The first anniversary reception of the Fire Insurance Patrol was held last evening at their rooms on Franklin street. There was quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen present, and the rooms were tastefully decorated. Under the supervision of Captain Ben. Bullwinkle, everything passed off in the most pleasant manner.

—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of James Bair, a young man who has been missing from his home since last Thursday. Yesterday his remains were found floating in the canal, short eight miles from the city. As he was partially deranged, there appears to be no doubt but that he committed suicide. Deceased was a single man, and had relatives residing in New York.

—The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon. The Fire Department pay rolls were audited and directed to be paid. The case of William K. Norris, charged with stealing a watch, the property of an expressman, was brought before the Board and postponed until the next meeting, because of the absence of several important witnesses.

—Mr. James E. Hennebery and Miss Rose A. Young were married at St. Patrick's Church, last evening, by Rev. Dr. McMullen, pastor of the Church of the Holy Name. At the conclusion of the ceremony, a reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother, after which the bridal party left on an Eastern tour. Mr. Hennebery is Chief Clerk of the Registry Department of the Chicago Post Office.

—The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Missionary Association of this city is erecting its house of worship on the former site, Nos. 260 and 262 North Franklin street. The building, when completed, will have cost about $7,000. The brethren of this organization are earnest and active in their efforts, and are doing a good work among their countrymen. They propose to have the new house in readiness to hold service in it on the 9th inst.

—The prominent guests at the Barnes House yesterday were C. M. Clark, Galena; H. G. Burnham, Mason City; G. F. Meyers, Philadelphia; G. B. Burnell, Milwaukee; A. Marshall and lady, Saratoga; Daniel Negley, Lawrence, Ks.; A. Jackson, Detroit; S. A. Buckmaster, Alton; J. H. Allen, Philadelphia; E. D. Latham, Bloomington; C. H. Abbott, Ohio; J. W. Moore, Wheeling, Va.; A. Tenney, Hannibal, Mo.; Fred. W. Fowle, Richmond, Va.; M. Reeve, Philadelphia; C. McCabe, New York.

—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a young man named James McCarthy, while crossing the track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, near the corner of Union and Sixteenth streets, was run over by switch engine No. 23 belonging to the Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company. The wheels passed over both legs, breaking them in several places. The unfortunate young man also sustained severe internal injuries. He was taken to the residence of his mother, No. 119 Sampson street, where he was attended by Dr. Buckley. Medical skill was of no avail, however, as he died in about an hour. Deceased was 21 years of age, single, and an employe of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

RELIGIOUS.

Chicago Conference of Unitarian Churches.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Oct. 2.—The Chicago Conference of Unitarian Churches met at Valparaiso last evening. The sermon was preached by Rev. C. H. Brigham, of Ann Arbor, Mich., from the text, Hebrews 10, 39: "For we are not among those who draw back into perdition, but of those who believe."

After an introduction, in which the idea that any form of words or confession is necessary to salvation was set aside as insufficient, the sermon proceeded to speak of four things in which salvation or spiritual comfort is dependent on faith: 1. Faith in the worth of men; 2. Faith in the power of truth; 3. Faith in the triumph of Christ's kingdom; 4. Faith in the present help and Providence of God. All these subjects were illustrated and urged in their practical bearings.

A good audience were in attendance.

This morning, after the opening religious exercises, the Conference was called to order by D. L. Shorey, President, and in the absence of the Secretary I. N. Ponder chosen Secretary *pro tem*.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Rev. E. Powell, pastor of the church at Valparaiso, welcomed the delegates in the name of his society.

Messrs. Staples, Collyer, and Brigham were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions regarding the death of Mrs. Mary Price Collier.

After a hymn, Rev. Robert Collyer read an essay on the true missionary spirit and the missionary. He said the true missionary spirit was not a desire for churches to provide our own preaching for those who had it, orthodoxy. It was a soul on fire to do some good work for mankind; to save men from a curse and give them a blessing, and the true missionary is the man who does this either in or out of the Church. He thought that to do this well in the Unitarian movement there should be two kinds of training; one for the most cultivated people to be found; the other, rough and ready, fitted to bring the Liberal faith home to those who must have it in the simplest form if they have it at all.

The essay excited a lively discussion, which was interrupted by the call to dine.

Mr. Brigham would like to see men so full of the missionary spirit as to be willing to live off the vegetable diet of some of the Meadville students, which were not so cheap. He could not consider that what the Unitarian mind wants, is not the spirit alone, but well considered facts and men of culture are needed to satisfy the demand. He thought the syllabus of the divinity schools was not far wrong. Our Western Eliot was trained in the most thorough way in a divinity school.

Mr. Staples thought we needed more culture in the University. Unless we have a knowledge of science we cannot meet the minds of scientific men, and liberal audiences are largely made up of such men.

Much spirited discussion followed, participated in by several gentlemen, from which we may draw the conclusion that the speakers demanded more culture both of head and heart, a better education, and a more self-sacrificing spirit combined in the missionary.

—A hymn was sung and the Conference adjourned to the residence of Hon. F. Church where a bountiful dinner was provided by the ladies of the Unitarian Society.

The afternoon session was opened by Robert Collyer's favorite hymn, Stand up and praise the Lord.

The Committee on Delegates nominated J. D. Webster, Rev. M. Eddoes, Mr. Geo. C. Carpenter, to represent us in the National Conference. They were accordingly chosen.

Rev. H. M. Simons, of Kenosha, then read an essay on Radicalism. A Radical is taken to be a destructive man. Irreverence is often called radicalism. But the cultivator must plough, the farmer must loosen the soil, with the keen coulter before he can sow the seeds. God rules the world, and out of one faith he always raises a better. It is better to openly attack falsehood than to overlook it. John began this destructive work: "Now is the axe laid at the root of the tree."

Christianity began the work by a general clearing out; yet Radicalism needs to be used carefully. Truth cannot be outrooted, but it can be injured. Much radicalism is superficial. Nature is profusely sowing seeds. So the true radicalism constantly sows its seeds everywhere, and waits for the rains and sunshine of God's love to germinate it. The true radicalism is a rooting, instead of out rooting. As radicalism in philosophy seeks to be rooted and grounded in truth, so a true radicalism seeks to be rooted and grounded in love.

The essay received high encomiums from those present. All agreed with the spirit and sentiment of the essay.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, This Conference has heard with deep sorrow of the death of Mrs. Mary Rice Collier, whom we recall so tenderly as a former member of this Conference, and whom we have learned to love and respect, and love for her beautiful Christian character and work.

Therefore, resolved, that we tender to our brother Collier our sincere sympathy in this hour of his great bereavement, and in the loneliness of his home, with his motherless children, we remember him in our prayers to the friend and father of all.

Rev. S S Hurting, Western Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, spoke of the work in the West, and urged the raising of money for missionary work, instead of depending on the East.

Mr. Wendte offered a resolution "That the attention of the ministers and churches of this body be called to the needs of the A. U. A. on the second Sunday in March, and that we recommend a general and hearty response to its appeal in all the churches belonging to the Chicago Conference."

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Rowel, a committee, with power to act, consisting of R. L. Collier, D. L. Shorey, G. N. Carpenter, C. A. Staples, and H. M. Simmons, was appointed to raise money to support a missionary to place within this Conference.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the Society of Valparaiso for its generous hospitality, and the Conference was closed by singing and benediction by Rev. Robert Collyer.

The Conference will meet in Chicago about the first of January.

J. N. PARDEE,
Secretary pro tem.

OHIO.

Masonic Gatherings at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 2.—At the meeting of the Grand Council of Masons to-day, the Grand Council of Ontario was recognized. Joseph R. Conrad, of Atwater was appointed to represent the Ohio Council, in a convention to be held next year to receive the ritual of the order in the United States.

The following officers were elected: Companion Joseph Conrad, of Atwater, Puissant Grand Master; Peter L. Wilson, of Georgetown, Deputy Grand Master; H. Theobold, of Dayton, Illustrious Grand Master; John Benjamin, of Painesville, Grand P. C. work; Flavius J. Phillips, of Georgetown, Grand Treasurer; Geo. Treadwell, Cincinnati, Grand Recorder; Orestes A. B. Senter, of Columbus, Grand Captain of the Guard; Jacob Randall, of Waynesville, Grand Sentinel.

After the election of officers the Council adjourned to meet in Toledo the first Tuesday in next September.

The Grand Chaplain of Royal Arch Masons reassembled, and the principal business transacted was the election of J. Kelly O'Neil, of Lebanon, Most Excellent Grand High Priest; R. C. Lawson, of Toledo, Excellent Deputy High Priest; James B. Harvey, of Marietta, Excellent Grand King; J. W. Underhill, of Canton, Excellent Grand Scribe.

An Association was formed, to-day, composed of persons who have been Masons twenty-five years. W. B. Thrall, of Columbus, was chosen Chairman, and J. D. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, Secretary. The object of the organization is in part to prepare a history of Masonry in Ohio.

The Knights Templar made an imposing street parade to-day.

Independent Order of Knighthood.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 2.—The Right Worthy Grand Camp of the Independent Order of Knighthood of the United States to-night completed a two days' meeting in this city. Right Worthy Grand Ruler William Stevenson presided. Most of the business pertaining to the Order was transacted. Among other things, was the adoption of a new constitution and by-laws for the Grand Camp, and a constitution for the government of subordinate Camps, to take effect next January.

The most important change in the fundamental laws of the Order was the adoption of a per capita system. Charters were granted to a number of lodges. A Right Worthy Grand degree was adopted, and a committee appointed on ritual.

The following officers were installed for the ensuing two years: R. W. G. Ruler, F. A. Marble, of Columbus; R. W. D. G. Ruler, John H. Gaith, Cincinnati; R. W. G. Secretary, Joseph Dowdall, Columbus; R. W. G. Treasurer, A. F. Webb, Columbus; W. G. Scribe, J. H. Hart, of Cincinnati; W. G. Herald, A. Bramson, of Wooster; W. G. Marshall, J. T. Caldwell, of Coshocton; W. G. Warden, G. E. Sharp, of Steubenville; W. G. Guard, Jacob Reiterug, of Columbus.

The next regular session will be held in this city on the third Tuesday of next October.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

How Mr. Samuel Pope, of Paterson, N. J., was Relieved of $30,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Mr. Samuel Pope, a member of the New Jersey Legislature, is six feet in height and a giant in strength. He lives in Broadway, Paterson. His beautiful residence is on Broadway Hill, about half a mile from the nearest house. On Monday night he and his wife retired early. About 11 o'clock, Mr. Pope was awakened by somebody shaking him gently by the shoulder. Rubbing his eyes, he saw five outlaws surrounding his bedside, with cocked revolvers pointed at his head. Two others stood by the window. All were fashionably dressed, as could be seen by the light of the lamp, and of several sperm candles which the gang held in their hands; but their features were hidden under masks, all black with the exception of one, which was white. The leader of the party in a gentlemanly voice, told Mr. Pope that he need not be alarmed. All he had to do was to remain quiet while the gang were at work, and submit to their manipulations, and he would be unharmed, otherwise instant death awaited both him and his wife. Mr. Pope signified his willingness to remain quiet. The robbers then tied Mr. Pope's hands behind his back, and also tied his feet with a long piece of tarred rope. He was then carried to a closet under the stairway, and fastened there in. The robbers returned and subjected Mrs. Pope to similar treatment. Her hands and feet were securely tied, which operation was performed with rigid regard to the delicacy due a woman *en deshabille*. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pope could see that the hands of the masqueraders were white and soft. The burglars proceeded with the object of their visit. They stationed two of their number at the window, and it was ascertained by their conversation that there were three more outside keeping watch. There were altogether about ten men. The five inside, who commenced to gather up the valuables, wore women's stockings over their boots. Procuring the key of the safe from Mr. Pope's pocket, they opened it. Others ransacked the bureaus and closets. They scraped together nearly $30,000 in money, a good part of which was in specie, and $2,000 worth of watches, diamonds, jewelry, silverware, etc., including a handsome set presented to Mr. Pope while he was in the Legislature. From the safe they extracted $7,000 worth of railroad bonds and other valuable property, including a large lot of mortgages. Their search continued for an hour and a half, during which time Mr. Pope was shivering in the closet, although the thieves gave him a blanket to keep himself warm, and Mrs. Pope was shivering with fright in bed. When ready to leave, the thieves awoke Mrs. Pope's little adopted daughter, took her down stairs, and placed her in the bed with Mrs. Pope. The thieves handled her gently, and told her no harm would happen to her if she remained quiet. They told her that she must not untie Mr. and Mrs. Pope for some time, after which they drove off in a carriage. No trace of the thieves has been discovered. The only thing the authorities have to work upon is the tarred rope and stockings which they left behind. It is certain that the thieves are well acquainted with Mr. Pope and his business, and that they don't live many miles from Paterson. The family watch-dog was poisoned a few days ago, probably to get him out of the way of making an alarm. Mr. Pope, on Monday afternoon, expected to receive a cash payment of $30,000, but was disappointed, and the burglars were disappointed in not finding it in the safe. It is the most audacious robbery ever committed in Paterson. Mr. Pope has stopped the payment of the stolen bonds.

ILLINOIS.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Pass a Forged Check.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 2.—A daring attempt was made at the Home National Bank, in this city to-day, to pass a forged check, amounting to $3,000, by a man representing his name as Henry C. Pratt, from New York. The *modus operandi* pursued was as follows: He came into the bank about noon and presented a letter of introduction to W. H. Hintze, Cashier, and signed George P. Gore & Co., of Chicago, and stated that he had considerable funds which he wished to deposit in the bank, pending investment, and made inquiries about real estate matters and business generally. He deposited a certified check on the Third National Bank of Chicago for $3,000 in favor of Henry B. Pratt, indorsed by himself, the indorsement being guaranteed by G. P. Gore & Co. Soon after he attempted to check out $1,500, but Mr. Hintze promptly intimated to him that he must identify himself, as the bank was not in the habit of paying strangers money unless properly identified. Pratt was very anxious about getting the $1,500, and said he must use that amount to-day, and Mr. Gore would be out Saturday and explain more particularly about his business. Upon the Cashier's refusing to pay, he requested that his check for $3,000 be returned to him, and left. Mr. Hunter telegraphed the Third National Bank in order to satisfy himself. They replied that the check was a swindle. Pratt could not then be found. He had engaged a buggy, and it was in readiness in case he was successful.

Pratt is well-calculated to deceive, and was very self-possessed and off-hand, of easy bearing, well posted, and conversant with business ways; is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well-proportioned, smooth face, well dressed; wore silk hat, dark coat and vest, and light pants; had a silk umbrella. Let business men look out for him.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Jacksonville—Religious Anniversaries.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 2.—Frank E. Dayton, Esq., a prominent and influential citizen, and one of the leading merchants of Jacksonville, died at 5 o'clock this morning after an illness of but little over one day. The disease which terminated his life so suddenly was inflammation of the brain.

The next anniversaries of the Illinois Baptist General Association, Illinois Baptist Sunday School Association, and the Illinois Baptist Pastoral Union will commence in this city on Tuesday, the 15th of the present month, instead of Thursday, the 10th, as heretofore announced.

A Hint to the Working Man.

A man with a family, however poor he may be, owes it to his wife to save her health and strength in every way possible. He has no right to allow the mother of his children to wear her life out toiling with her needle to clothe her family. His duty is to buy the new Wilson under-feed sewing machine, the best machine for family sewing ever invented, and he can buy one for fifty dollars. More than this, he can buy the Wilson machine upon terms which enable him to pay for it in small monthly instalments, that he can spare out of his wages without feeling the drain. He will get thereby a machine capable of doing every variety of family work in the most beautiful manner, a machine that even a child can operate, and which will prove a permanent family blessing. Salesroom at 378 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill., and at all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

The Last Chance.

The balance of the lots unsold on Monday, in Aubert's subdivision of Section 22, will be closed this evening. The owner, who is about to leave for Europe, has instructed Mr. M. A. Lawrence, his agent, to close out the whole to the highest bidder. Messrs. Butters & Co., the auctioneers, will comply with the instructions, and close every lot regardless of price. Do not forget the sale, which commences at 7 o'clock this evening, at Nos. 85 and 87 South Canal street.

New Goods.

The proprietors of the New York Store, Nos. 284 and 286 West Madison street, are now opening a rich assortment of cheap and elegant goods: 50 dozen real French kid gloves, at 75c.,—as good as Alexandre; 150 pieces Japanese poplins at 25c; 100 cases assorted fall and winter goods at extremely low prices. Our 50 cent all-wool [illegible].

The Great Fifty-Mile Match Race.

Chas. Reticker, the "California Boy," on Saturday of this week, at Dexter Park, will undertake a race of 50 miles, using ten California horses against two Canadians, who ride 25 miles each on ten horses of their own. It will be an exciting trial of speed and endurance. Arrangements have been made to accommodate an immense crowd.

New National Bank.

The Home National Bank of Chicago will open to-day, at Nos. 83 and 85 South Halsted street, between Madison and Washington streets, for the transaction of business.

Fires.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—A Montreal despatch says that St. Patrick's Hall, at the corner of Megill and Craig streets, was burned down early this morning. The fire originated in Bonayne's boot manufacturing works, and destroyed Shaw's building, Hilton's piano works, DeCarl's auction store, Whiteside's spring manufactory, F. P. Stewart's wholesale liquor store, Jones & Loomis, and Higgins Bro.'s wine store; Hill's pianoforte rooms, and the premises of O. H. Tagger. The loss is about $200,000.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Oct. 2.—A fire broke out this morning on Court Square, which damaged the building of Martin Weech to the amount of $3,000, and Herman Knappe, furniture dealer, $2,000 in stock.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 2.—The extensive foundry of Thomas Dunford, in this city, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Other buildings adjoining, were also damaged. The total loss is $30,000, with but little insurance. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Adam Kerig, of Depue, Bureau County, Ill., raised a squash this year weighing 160 pounds.

—In Boston, yesterday, the old Red Stockings beat the Baltimores by a score of 8 to 3.

—The schooner Fleetwood, arrived at Buffalo, reports passed schooner Rapidan, Captain Henderson, laden with staves, on her beam ends, ten miles east of Rondeau. The Captain and crew are supposed to be lost.

—A despatch from Melbourne, Sept. 11, says the Overland Telegraph line has been completed.

—On Tuesday evening a young man of the name of Crowning, living about two miles from Union City, Iowa, left there to go home. When about half way he is supposed to have fell dead, as he had the appearance of having been dead some time when found.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Buckalew's Majority Variously Estimated at from 15,000 to 35,000.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MILFORD, Pike Co., Pa., Sept. 30.

Buckalew's majority is estimated variously at from 15,000 to 35,000.

TWENTY THOUSAND

is a fair figure, all things considered.

In 1844, Francis R. Shunk (Democrat) was elected Governor by 1,716 votes in a poll of 318,928. In 1848, Johnson (Whig) succeeded by 235 in a poll of 336,819 votes. In 1856, Fry (Democrat), for Surveyor-General, had between 3,000 and 4,000 majority. In 1860, Curtin (Republican), for Governor, had 32,107 majority in a poll of 492,585,—the Democracy being that year disorganized by the Baltimore secession. In 1863, Curtin again succeeded by 15,333, the total vote being 523,679. In 1869, Geary (Republican) had 4,596 majority in a total of 576,508. These were all contested elections except that of 1860, and they show that, under ordinary circumstances, parties in Pennsylvania are pretty evenly divided. In 1868, General Grant had 28,898 majority out of 655,662 votes; but, at the October election of that year, the Republican State officers obtained but 9,000 majority.

The vote this year will probably reach

SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND,

of which to place the strictly Democratic vote at 345,000, would be below rather than above the mark, as Democrats claim the State as about a tie on a fair vote. The Liberal Republicans number at least 30,000. They confidently claim 50,000. If they have 30,000, Buckalew would have 30,000 majority, which gives a sufficient margin to allow for all the frauds in the way of colonization, repeating, false counting, &c., &c., which the enemy meditate and are endeavoring to carry into effect. But, in addition to the Liberal Republicans, Buckalew will receive not less than 5,000 votes of those Radical Republicans who are not willing the State shall suffer longer under the present corrupt misrule, though, singularly enough, they don't intend to aid the National Government in that particular.

Taking all these facts into consideration, it is difficult to see how Mr. Buckalew can be defeated, and, as I have previously written you, his election

IS PRACTICALLY CONCEDED

by his opponents.

In this Congressional District, (the Eleventh), the Democratic majority of 14,000 will be increased to nearly, if not quite, 18,000. There will not be a similar increase in all the Districts, but it will be larger in many. In the Republican counties of Allegheny, Lancaster, Tioga, Bradford, &c., the gains will be considerable, particularly in Allegheny and Lancaster, where the German vote has heretofore been largely Radical. Upon the whole, a careful canvass justifies the Liberal-Democratic leaders in their confident assurance of success.

THIS, PIKE COUNTY,

has been uniformly Democratic, and in this election, will approach unanimity. It has the honor of being the home of your well-known fellow-citizens, William Bross and W. J. Coolbaugh; and it seems to be the general opinion that, if those two gentlemen can vote the same ticket, no Pike County man ought to object to doing the same thing.

A MASS MEETING

at "Dingman's Choice," or "Ferry," on Saturday, was addressed by the Hon. D. M. Maxwell, of Louisiana, the Hon. Melville W. Fuller, of Chicago, and others. The meeting was in the open air, and had the usual accompaniments of brass band, procession, banners, enthusiasm, and a good time generally.

In an early day, Judge Dingman was offered the location of the county-seat or an academy at this point, and, not having been educated in the Credit Mobilier school, he modestly chose the institution of learning. In commemoration whereby, the place has since been known as "Dingman's Choice."

THE EXCITEMENT

in Pike, Monroe, Luzerne, Wayne, Carbon, and Northampton, closely connected in Congressional or Senatorial districts, is intense. In Luzerne alone, our gain will reach not less than 1,500.

The opposition have an immense corruption fund, and are straining every nerve, but without hope, so far as Buckalew is concerned, though they still struggle for the remainder of the ticket.

THE NOTORIOUS YERKES

("Dear Yerkes") who was pardoned on Friday by Governor Geary, was accompanied from the Penitentiary, it is said, by a noted Radical politician. It is too late in the day, however, for any effective white-washing on the part of such a handler of the brush.

W.

PORTIA.

Lady Lawyers Admitted to the Utah Bar.

From the Salt Lake News, Sept. 21.

This morning there were some very unusually interesting proceedings in the Third Judicial District Court, His Honor Chief Justice McKean presiding. From a few minutes past 10 o'clock till about half-past 11, the attention of the Court was occupied in determining motions and arguments in relation to jury cases.

A few minutes before the last of these were disposed of, Governor Woods, accompanied by several ladies, entered the Court room, all of them being invited to seats within the enclosure partitioned off for the use of the bar.

When the motions and arguments under consideration had been disposed of, the Governor rose and said:

"May it please the Court, I desire to move the admission to practice in the courts of this Territory of Miss Phoebe W. Couzins. She is a graduate of the Law School of the Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., has been regularly admitted to practice in the courts of the State, and in the United States District Court of that State; also in the courts of the State of Arkansas. I move her admission to the Bar of this Territory."

The Court. "It has been said by a learned writer that law is the refinement of reasoning. Perhaps it is natural to infer that those who have the most refinement ought to be very clear, perhaps intuitive reasoners. Certainly no gentleman of this bar could deny that, in social life, woman's influence is refining and elevating. May we not hope that the honorable profession of the law may be made even more honorable by the admission of women to the bar. It strikes us as a novelty, gentlemen, but everything in the line of progress is, at some time or other, a novelty. I very cheerfully admit Miss Couzins to this bar, and, gentlemen, I present to you our sister at the bar."

Judge Haydon. "I move that the Clerk swear Miss Couzins in, and that she sign the rule of attorneys."

The oath was administered, and the Court took a recess of three minutes, in order, as the Court said, that the members of the bar might be presented to their sister at the bar.

This formality having been attended to, business was resumed, when the following remarks and motion were made by

Major C. H. Hempstead. "I rise for the performance of a most pleasing duty. I think we may say that the admission of Miss Couzins to the bar of Utah is an era in Utah life. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that Utah, in this, has not taken the lead, and that Miss Couzins did not come here before she went to the bar in St. Louis. However, she has been accepted as a member of this bar with pleasure, on the part of both Court and members of the bar; but while, sir, I and my brethren of the bar, have extended a hearty welcome to Miss Couzins, I know not what would become of us should she, as she probably will, and as she will have a right to do, appear against any or all of us in the progress of some important trial. I fear we might have a most difficult task to encounter our learned and interesting opponent. Notwithstanding these apprehensions, your Honor, I take pleasure in saying that I have been a resident of Utah nearly ten years. When I first came here I became acquainted with many who have since become warm friends of mine and for whom I cherish the warmest feelings of friendship. I may also say, your Honor, that I have met with some most brilliant intellects—not only industrious minds—but brilliant intellects—among the young ladies of this city. Over three years ago one of these, a most estimable young lady, undertook, partially at my suggestion, and certainly with my approbation and all the assistance I could render her, the difficult and arduous task of study necessary to become a proficient in the law; and during that time I have had pleasure in noting her progress. I refer to Miss Georgie Snow, daughter of the Attorney General of this Territory. I know, sir, that for the last three years she has been a devoted student in her father's office, in striving to obtain an understanding of the principles and practice of the law, but she has not dared to come forward to ask admission to the bar. From my own examination, I am enabled to state that she is fully competent to be admitted to this bar; fully competent to meet almost any of us, not only in talking, but in reasoning at the bar. And on this statement of my own personal knowledge and examination, united with that of her father, I rise with pleasure to move her admission to the bar, as the first of Utah's daughters who has entered the profession of the law." [Applause.]

Court. "I am very happy to hear the remarks and motion of Major Hempstead. I have a personal acquaintance with Miss Snow, and I have no doubt of the correctness of the statement made in regard to her. Let me say right here, however, that whatever may be the feelings of the members of the bar on this subject, the Court must not take such a course as to render it liable to the charge of great partiality to the ladies. The Major, in his enthusiasm, seems to have forgotten that our practice here is, to require of gentlemen who have never been admitted to the bar elsewhere, first to go before a committee of examination. Now, while this is a matter of form merely, and, of course, is so in this case, yet if I were to admit a lady who has never been admitted to any other bar, without submitting her case to a committee, some young inexperienced gentleman might apply here and claim it as a precedent in his case, and put the Court in the embarrassing position of appearing to have one rule for ladies and another rule for gentlemen. I think I will grant that motion in a modified form, or, rather first appoint a Committee and let them report. I will appoint Major Hempstead and Mr. Hoge. I have done that with several young gentlemen who have applied for admission, and taking that course in this case will make it conform to the rule."

Miss Snow being in court, Messrs. Hempstead and Hoge retired, and in a few minutes returned and made the following report:

"The application of Miss C. Georgie Snow for admission to the bar of the Third Judicial District Court of Utah, having been by the Court referred to the undersigned for examination, and to report thereon, the undersigned beg leave respectfully to report that we have made a proper and searching examination as to the qualifications of said applicant, that she is an estimable lady, and by a long course of arduous study of the law, is fully qualified for admission to the bar. The undersigned, therefore, respectfully recommend the admission of Miss Snow to the bar of this court.

(Signed) "C. H. HEMPSTEAD,
"E. D. HOGE."

Court. "It may be pertinent for the Court to remark that Miss Snow will find in Utah an ample field for the exercise of her professional talent. Perhaps in no part of this country can she find a better field for the exercise of her talent and attainments; and the fact that she has long resided here, and that she is the daughter of a lawyer, will be of great service to her, giving her an advantage over strangers who come here, and especially in listening to the complaints of her own sex. Perhaps the application of Miss Snow for admission to this bar may be of vastly greater importance than at first it seems to be. I take pleasure in granting the motion, in accepting the report of the Committee, and in admitting and welcoming Miss Snow to this bar. Gentlemen of the bar, many of you already have the pleasure and honor of Miss Snow's acquaintance; and the court will now take a very brief recess, that you may all become so, that we may all congratulate her on her admission to the bar."

Miss Snow was sworn, when, after the formality of introduction to the members of the bar, the court adjourned until Monday morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Mrs. Catons, of Loudoun County, Va., is under suspicion of having poisoned her daughters, two young ladies, aged 18 and 21, respectively. They died suddenly a few days ago, and the mother had prevented a physician, called by neighbors who knew of their illness, from attending the elder one. The rumored motive of the mother's action in the case of the elder daughter was to hide her shame and prevent family disgrace. Her motive for poisoning the younger daughter is a mystery.

—"Old Farther Martin," a blind beggar, of thirty years' standing upon the bridges and boulevards of Paris, has recently died. He did not ask for alms, but had a placard on which he had stamped, "Martin, blind since birth, reads with his fingers, and writes with his knife. Have pity on him." He carved the alphabet out of wood, sometimes in ornamental Gothic, sometimes in English, but always with the utmost delicacy, though he had never seen a letter. He drove a trade that kept him alive, and when he died, at the age of 67, he left his savings, some $300, to his janitress, who had treated him kindly.

—The London newspapers mention that in the course of a month or two, there will be placed a line of very large and powerful steam tugs at both entrances of the Straits of Magellan, for the purpose of towing sailing vessels bound to and from the west coast of South America through the Straits, thus doing away with the difficult and oftentimes dangerous voyage round Cape Horn. It is believed that the services of this steam-tug company will meet with the patronage which the venture deserves, so that, in future, the disasters to the vessels making the passage round the Horn will be few and far between, as the cost of towing a vessel through the Straits will, it is estimated, be not more than $300 to $400.

—A great agitation is going on now in London about the high price of meat. The democratic and trade societies of London have been constantly holding meetings in Trafalgar-square to consider what course should be taken to prevent a continuance of the grievance, and the general conclusion is, that its principal cause is the game laws. In Scotland, especially, large tracts of land which formerly supported large herds of cattle have been turned into deer-forests and grouse-moors. An agitation has therefore been begun in London against the game laws, having at its head the newly-formed Anti-Game Law League (of which Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., is President). In all probability, at all elections for some time to come this question will be one of those upon which the contest will be fought. The League has already made its influence felt in the recent election at Preston.

—The Japanese girl students in Washington have been studying too hard. One has been so persistent in her application as to contract a serious disease of the eyes, which threatens her with total blindness. Indeed, the difficulty is so serious that the Japanese Minister has informed the unfortunate child that she will have to return to Japan, and another student be sent in her place. The name of the sufferer is Ri-shenias, and she is not only the eldest of the party, but particularly bright in intellect, and noted for her many amiable qualities. When the final decision was made known to her, that she must return to Japan, she acquiesced without a word of complaint, but her companions were greatly distressed, and manifested their sorrow in the most touching manner.

—The following curious passage of early New England history is taken from the Memoirs of Deacon Jedediah Bigley, of Wrayaham, Mass., vol. 1, p. 27: "Ye amonge ye godlie men on borde of ye Shippe Mayflower there was one Jno. A'Dize, which had beene a tax-gatherer in Holland, and on ye Shippe he bare ye bagg, and his soule delighted in ye jingle-jangle of ye pence there within. And when they were come to ye Harboure called Plymouth, he mounted straightway on ye Rocke and stood there, and spake, saying: 'As my soule liveth except ye make mee ye Postmaster I will get me hence, and join ye other partie to wit, ye heathen salvages.' And they were sore afraid. And they made him Postmastere."

—A flower has been recently described by an eye-witness at Constantinople, which is so great a variety that one is not to treat it as a fable and wait for the confirmation of one's own eye-sight. It belongs to the narcissus kind of bulbs, and bears the botanic name of ophyrs mouche. There were three naked flowers on the stalk hanging on one side; the underneath one was fading, while the two others were in all their beauty. They represented a perfect humming bird. The breast, of bright emerald green, is a complete copy of this bird, and the throat, head, beak, and eyes are a most perfect imitation. The hinder part of the body and the two outstretched wings are bright rose color, one might almost say flesh colored. On the abdomen rests the whole propagating apparatus, of a deep dark brown tint, in the form of a two-winged gad-fly.

—Advices from Havana state that the text of the Royal order to gradually abolish slavery in Cuba has reached the Capital by the last steamer from Spain. A law has been in force for two years, enabling the Government to purchase the children born of slave parents, for $25 each, but none have been bought.

—The immunity which California has enjoyed from the insect pests which have proved so destructive to fruit trees in the Atlantic States, has passed. The San Francisco Academy of Science earnestly recommends that California fruit-growers should fight them while they are confined to a comparatively limited area, and while extermination is possible.

—Superstition is not dead yet. It lives even in Christian Churches. The Archdeacon of the Isle of Man recently inducted the Rev. Francis Pierpont Burton Norman into the perpetual curacy of St. Thomas' Church, Douglas, by what must be regarded as a strange ceremony. The Isle of Man *Times* says: "After reading several of the collects, and reciting the Lord's Prayer, the Archdeacon read the official documents, and then every one had to go outside the west door of the church. The door being locked, the Archdeacon said: 'It is my duty, by virtue of my office, to induct Mr. Norman, and put him in possession of the church.' He then handed the key to that gentleman, and told him to unlock the door, go in, and lock everybody out, and then ring the bell as a challenge to all comers to dispute his right. These orders were obeyed, and after the bell had been rung, the Archdeacon said that, according to the tradition, however many times the new incumbent rang the bell, so many years would he keep the church."

—The Rev. Dr. Blagden, of the Old South Church, Boston, will be 70 years old Oct. 1, when he will retire from the pastorate on an annuity of $3,000. His farewell sermon was to have been preached yesterday.

—The granite for the New York Post Office is being quarried at Dix Island, Me., where the blocks are cut and trimmed ready to go to the working stand, and, by the aid of steam-hoisting machinery, two men are able to lay the blocks as fast as 600 can quarry them.

—The latest official returns of the Boston Post Office show that 2,460 daily American newspapers are regularly received there.

—A dozen sheets of plate glass, 30x10 inches in size, were cast last week at the New Albany (Ind.) Plate Glass Works, to be used for the front of a business house in Chicago.

—Boston is agitated upon the question of public parks. The historical Common no longer satisfies her ambition. The authorities have not yet made up their minds, however, as to whether they will have one large park form a water park, along Charles River, or one that is composed entirely of land.

—Casabianca has recently been arrested in the Levant for brigandage. But, as all children will be glad to know, it was not the Casabianca who stood on the burning deck whence all but him had fled, for, when the ship was blown into kindling wood, it will be remembered that "the boy—oh! where was he?"